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The Playground

MARCH, 1925

Provision for Recreation Space in Growing Cities - William E. Harmon

Importance of Providing for Parks and Playgrounds in New Real
Estate Developments William Willett

Parks and the Leisure Time of the People - William Bradford Roulstone

Community Art in American Life F. P. Keppel

Wants, Tastes and Leisure Nicholas Murray Butler

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The Playground

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The World at Play	675
Provision for Recreation Space in Growing Cities, by William E. Harmon.....	683
Importance of Providing for Parks and Playgrounds in New Real Estate Developments, by William Willett	685
Parks and the Leisure Time of the People, by William Bradford Roulstone.....	687
City Planning on a Large Scale	688
Community Art in American Life, by F. P. Keppel.....	689
Wants, Tastes and Leisure, by Nicholas Murray Butler.....	691
How Community Workers Can Use Science and Nature Study as a Form of Play, by A. Edmere Cabana	693
The Vacation Problem in America	695
Publicity Clinic	697
Junior Girls Honor Point Awarding, by Lottie A. McDermott.....	700
Recruiting and Training Recreation Leadership, by T. E. Rivers.....	701
The National Social Work Council, in Which the Playground and Recreation Associa- tion of America Cooperates	705
City-wide Gardening for Children, by G. D. Brandon.....	707
The Pending Child Labor Amendment	709
Paddle Tennis	710
Regarding Six Acres of Ice	710
Fall River Boys Take to New Center.....	711
The Sculptor's Interpretation, by Lorado Taft.....	711
Community Center Notes	712
The Question Box	713
Contest for Best Town in Which to Rear Children.....	714
Playgrounds Reduce Child Accidents	714
At the Conferences	716
Book Reviews	720
Magazines Received	726

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Health Joy Love Happiness



are magic words in the life of the child. There must inevitably come later much that is serious, sorrowful, and sordid—let us then keep childhood happy, playful, and beautiful.

There is no other one thing that offers so much of the elements of rapturous abandon to the child spirit of play and joy—to the child world of mimicry and make-believe—to the power of self-expression, as does music.

Put *music* into the daily lives of your children, let them sing with it, dance with it, imagine stories as suggested by it, and listen to its inspiring messages of beautifully interpreted masterpieces.

There is one way, and one way only, by which all this may be made available to all the children everywhere, at any time, in any place, and that is by means of the Victrola and the splendid collection of Victor records selected by one who knows and loves children, and recorded especially for children by our finely trained artists.



Educational Department
Victor Talking Machine Company
Camden, New Jersey



TAKING DRAMA OUT OF DOORS

The Playground

Vol. XVIII, No. 12

March, 1925

The World at Play

An International Congress on Child Welfare.—The first International Congress on Child Welfare will be held at Geneva, August 24-28, 1925. Specifically international matters will be given prominence in the program, such as the education of children in international good will and help for foreign children in countries of their residence. Application for tickets and additional information may be secured from L. B. Golden at the headquarters of the English Speaking Section of the Congress, 26 Gordon Street, London, W. C. 1.

A Design Contest.—The American Home Economics Association announces a prize of \$50 to be awarded the person submitting the best design for an emblem of the Association, to be used on the cover of *The Journal of Home Economics* and on the stationery, programs, badges and pins of the Association and of its affiliated organizations. The emblem should embody the idea of the application of systematized knowledge to the home. The contest is open to any interested person.

Drawings should be made in pen and ink on 6" x 9" bristol board, the name and address of the designer being printed on the back of each drawing. Drawings will be received between February 1 and April 1, 1925. They should be sent to Harriet Goldstein, Division of Home Economics, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul.

Further information may be secured from the editorial office of *The Journal of Home Economics*, Room 617, Mills Building, 700 17th Street, Washington, D. C.

Keep the Home Fires Burning!—Miss A. L. Marlatt, Director of Home Economics of the University of Wisconsin, told the New Jersey Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Associations that nothing in modern developments could compare with the old-fashioned home as a place for the proper training of the young.

"Home," she said, "should be a place where the movie has a rival in the fun of home games and home companionship where the radio may be heard, but not to the exclusion of family story telling and conversation, and where good music is always found and jazz has its due place, but not in the centre of the stage."

Lighting and Leisure Time in the Home.

At a meeting of the Eyesight Conservation Council of America, Inc., held in New York in January, M. Luckiesh of the General Electric Company spoke on the subject of light in the home. He attributed much of the unrest and lowered morale of the present day to improper lighting in the homes. Lights should be made to enhance the beauty and cheerfulness of the home. Proper lighting is conducive to reading, which is so important a leisure time activity, and there should, therefore, be portable lights.

Regarding Better Homes in America.

—A very interesting series of booklets is being issued by Better Homes in America on various phases of home ownership and construction. Publication No. 3 of the series—*How to Furnish the Small Home*, price 25c—has very concrete suggestions for wall decorations, floor finishing and coverings, and furniture. No. 7 is a practical discussion of *How to Own Your Home*, price 15c. No. 8, price 15c, is a guide book for Better Homes campaigns and has been prepared especially for use in connection with Better Homes Week to be held May 10-17, 1925. These publications and others issued by Better Homes in America may be secured from the office at 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

International Good Will.—Among the recommendations offered by Dr. David Starr Jordan for the maintenance of world peace appears the following:

"A committee to consider the possibilities of

better relations through the international use of athletic sports, especially those games which involve cooperative action or team play as distinguished from individual competition."

Those Hardy Finns.—Regarding the amazing success of the Finnish athletes in the Olympic Games, Dr. W. A. Evans says in the *Boston Herald* of January the fifth:

"The state subsidizes gymnasium work and the committees are keen in their rivalries. This is nothing new and yet there are now under construction 100 new stadia and gymnasiums.

"Together with moderation in eating and drinking these constitute the great factors.

"Finland is a poor country. Money is scarce. But somehow the government finds money to promote health and strength. They seem more desirous of building people than they are of building monuments. Possibly they want the Finnish race to endure."

The Essence of Community Organization.—In an article entitled *Some Aspects of Community Organization* which appears in the January 1st issue of the *Red Cross Courier*, Prof. T. Earl Sullenger tersely summarizes the community organization process.

"There must," he says, "be a consciousness of a need; a stimulating force—not impulsive—but rational, to see that means are taken to meet that need; loyal leadership, both outside and local; a study of the community's assets and liabilities, problems and opportunities; an organization that is flexible so it can be easily adjusted to meet the changing conditions of the community; a working together to accomplish the end in view."

A Plan for State Honor Emblems for Students in Training at New York State Normal Schools.—The New York State Department of Education has devised a plan to encourage teachers in training to take more active part in the various activities of the school that will make them better qualified as teachers of school subjects and leaders in community life.

It is expected that those teachers who show themselves to be outstanding athletes or leaders in physical activities will be stimulated to apply themselves to make the scholastic requirements and fit themselves to act as teachers of those activities. It is expected that the students who are already proficient in scholastic work will be stimulated to

improve their opportunities to strengthen their health and physical ability.

Those students who are certified to by the principals of the normal schools as having earned it, will be given by the State Department of Education a certificate which will authorize the holder to secure and wear the copyrighted State honor emblem or medal, and felt shield or monogram.

There will be five groups of points. To qualify for State honor the student must earn a minimum number of points in each group. A thousand points in all must be won. The five groups are (1) health, (2) scholarship, (3) sportsmanship, (4) leadership, and (5) physical activities.

The plan is optional and is presented to the principals of the normal schools and to the heads of the departments of physical education and health education by the Physical Education Bureau of the State Department of Education with the approval of Doctor George M. Wiley, for use beginning September, 1924. The first awards will be made in June, 1925.

College Athletes Are the Best Students.—Athletes who participate in organized games have a better record in academic work than those who prefer to sit upon the bleachers, according to statistics recently compiled by Martin Kemp, professor of psychology in the College of Wooster, Ohio. The football men ranked below the general average for scholarship of the athletes but above the general average of the non-athletes. (From January, 1925, *Clip Sheet*, Bureau of Education)

The secretary of Princeton also reports that the sixty-seven men who compose the Varsity Club maintained a considerably higher average than the undergraduate body.

The average of the athletes was 3.30 and that of the student body 3.81. Fifteen athletes kept their work up to the high standard necessary to hold scholarships.

"I have found that a man's marks are always higher during the training season than when he is not in training," said Professor Collins. "When a man is competing for a team his nervous system is keyed up, his mind is alert and his habits are regular, and all this enables him to do his work better. I am a strong advocate of competitive athletics as an aid in maintaining high scholarship ratings."

Stamford's Shelter House.—The Board of Public Recreation of Stamford, Connecticut,

recently erected on one of the city playgrounds a shelter house which is proving very satisfactory. The walls and two foot square tiers of the house are red brick; the roof of green Water Seal tile. The floors are made of cement 4" thick.

The covered porch, which measures 30' by 20', is used for boxing contests, quiet games such as checkers, album making, handcraft, storytelling and similar activities. The inclosed end of the building consists of a large room 20' x 20' with shelves at one end for storing athletic equipment. There is a victrola in this room, which is sufficiently large to have rehearsals of eight or ten children in folk dancing. The toilet facilities of the playground are not in the shelter house.

the green, fourteen horseshoe lanes, three outdoor shuffle boards and outdoor facilities for chess, checkers, cards and dominoes. The Association is also conducting indoor recreation activities at the recreation building in connection with the camp.

The Association was responsible for helping the city secure a gift of 320 acres of land for use as a municipal golf course. Other facilities and activities include the equipping of five playgrounds for white children and one for colored, the securing of four municipal tennis courts, the organization of a program of physical education for the thirteen elementary schools of the city, conducting a recreation institute for primary school teachers and a second institute for colored play leaders,



STAMFORD'S SHELTER HOUSE

The building was erected at a cost of \$4,184.25.

Joliet's Community House.—Seventeen nationalities are represented in the membership of the central gymnasium of Joliet, Illinois, which is serving as the community house. Over 200 boys and girls and young men and women under twenty-one years of age have become members of the community house.

Developments at Tampa, Florida.—On September 15, 1924, Tampa inaugurated its year-round recreation program, with an appropriation of \$10,500 from the city. The report of W. L. Quinlan, Director of Public Recreation, for the first three months indicates rapid progress.

The Association was asked to take charge of recreation at the tourists' camp conducted by the city. The facilities for the camp playground include six roque courts, six courts for bowling on

the arranging of a community Christmas celebration and the conducting of evening playground programs for colored citizens.

St. Joseph, Missouri, Provides Play Space.—St. Joseph recently voted \$3,000,000 for a series of parks and boulevards to extend around the town. A new municipal golf course of 160 acres has been laid out.

Progress Reports.—The City Council of Lackawanna, New York, has appropriated \$5,000 for recreation. A Recreation Commission was appointed by the Mayor and City Council in January, 1925, when the budget became operative.

November 13th marked a step forward in the recreation work of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The School Board went on record as approving

a program of physical education in the schools and voted to retain H. K. Willett, Superintendent of Playgrounds, until June first when he will again take charge of the playground activities under the Playground Association. During the winter Mr. Willett will carry on as much community recreation as possible, in addition to supervising the physical education program in the grades.

At Lebanon, New Hampshire.—The town of Lebanon, New Hampshire, has recently dedicated a new town hall, a handsome, red brick building, costing \$200,000. In addition to the town offices, the office of the Superintendent of Schools and the court room and jail, the building contains a large auditorium with a well-equipped stage and a town banquet room with a well-furnished kitchen. Lebanon also has a community house which is constantly in use by all the organizations of the community.

Community Costume Wardrobe in San Diego.—The Drama Department of San Diego, California, Community Service, is collecting a community wardrobe from which schools, churches, organizations and other groups may borrow articles, paying a nominal deposit which is refunded when the articles are returned. Donations of slightly worn modern or historical costumes, also of materials, are solicited. Seasonal dramatizations are kept on file. The Department is now assembling scrapbooks which contain pictures helpful in staging and costuming plays of different periods. Many of these books are being made by shut-ins.

Elmira Launches Little Theatre Movement.—Elmira's first little theatre experiment has revealed much local dramatic talent. As a result of a drama institute conducted by Elmira Community Service, a program of one-act plays was presented the middle of January and a group of community players has been organized. Sixty were enrolled in the institute, which was conducted by George Junkin of National Community Service. The technique of production, lighting, makeup and religious drama were among the subjects considered.

The first plays were presented at Elmira Free Academy before a good-sized audience. They were *The Shepherd in the Distance*, directed by Florence Callahan; *The Silent System*, which Mr. and Mrs. Robert Snyder directed and played; *The*

Valiant, directed by Mrs. Julius Berger, and *Diamonds and Daggers*. The last play, produced by Elmira College girls, had recently won fourth place in the nation wide contest at Evanston, Ill.

Rev. John Fletcher Hall, pastor of the Southside Baptist Church, who won considerable acclaim for his portrayal of the condemned man in *The Valiant*, has been elected president of the Elmira Community Players. The vice-president is Mrs. Robert Snyder, former teacher of dramatic art at the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, who has been connected with little theatre activities in other cities. Mrs. Fred W. Spellman is secretary and Leon Markson, treasurer. The writing of plays for production by the little theatre group has been suggested as an early activity.

Recent Developments in Highland Park, Michigan.—From the Highland Park Recreation Commission have been secured some interesting and highly significant figures showing the wide use of facilities. One hundred and six different groups are using the buildings in charge of the Commission, twenty-six of them being Boy Scout groups. Ninety-six volunteers took the course recently given in social recreation. Fifteen groups were aided in their Christmas programs by Nina B. Lamkin, Assistant Director of Recreation.

Some recent developments have included the purchase by the School Board for playground purposes of nine acres of land costing \$300,000. A new gymnasium and swimming pool have been added to the facilities at Ferris School, and money has been voted for similar facilities at Forbes School.

Brazil, Indiana, to Become a Year-Round City.—The recently created Recreation Board of Brazil, Indiana, has engaged a year-round director of recreation, who will begin his work on April 1st.

An Annual School Sports Day.—Stettler, a small community of Alberta, Canada, has held its Ninth Annual School Sports Day. The chief purpose of this particular day was to introduce volley ball and the Athletic Badge Tests of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. The tests were held from 9 to 12. At 1:30 came the individual sports, including boxing, shadow boxing and wrestling for boys and rope-skipping, dancing steps and hop-scotch for girls. Volley ball involving village school and rural school championships for boys and girls came

at 4. No prizes were given at this year's Sport Day, but 730 badges were distributed.

A Holiday Festival.—On December 30 the Bureau of Recreation of the Department of Parks, New York City, held its annual holiday festival. The children were taken to Palm Garden, the use of which had been donated by the owner, in buses supplied by the Department of Plants and Structures. The program consisted of Christmas carols, the presentation of *Cinderella in Flower Land* by the children of seven playgrounds, five special numbers and the presentation of a musical review by the Mothers' Club of Carmanville Park Playground. At the close of the program, Santa Claus distributed candy, fruit and a toy to the children, these gifts having been donated by merchants of the city.

Developing Youthful Talent.—*The Smithville Gazette*, published by the children of the Smith Memorial Playgrounds of Philadelphia, devoted its New Year issue to poems and stories written by the Writers' Club, made up of playground children.

It is through such creative channels that the recreation movement is helping to develop latent talent.

A Penny Plain and Two-Pence Colored.—The Stanley C. Nott Exhibition of Miniature Theatres, Old Prints and Tinsel Pictures recently shown in New York City emphasized the noble pedigree of the puppet play of today. More than a hundred years ago miniature theatres were made and sold, together with sheets of characters and scenes. The plays were also sold separately at a penny for the plain sheets and two-pence for the colored, hence the phrase, a penny plain and two-pence colored. The coloring of the sheets was always done by hand, even when stencils were used. Blake, Flaxman and Cruikshank are among well-known artists who engraved the plates.

Tinsel pictures were a rage in London about 1835.

On Saturday evening the print shops would be besieged by people buying tinsel parts. One man would ask for a pair of boots for Jack Sheppard, another a sword for the Blood-red Knight, or a suit of armour for Sir Florion. Then they would take their little packets of tinsel home and spend Sunday laboriously sticking them on the colored prints. A tinsel picture would take per-

haps weeks to do and most striking effects were produced. When finished they were framed in pear-tree wood.

In making the miniature theatres alone hundreds of people were employed. At the present day they are made by just one old man, B. Pollock, the last of an illustrious line. When he goes, a hundred years of the Juvenile Drama comes to an end. Many well known people own models of these little theatres. Miss Ellen Terry has one and possesses a complete collection of the plays. G. K. Chesterton is said to play with one of them while thinking out his articles. Charles Chaplin took one to Hollywood with him. Models are in the palace of Hampton Court and St. James' Palace; and in many large country houses. Robert Louis Stevenson was a frequent visitor to Mr. Pollock's shop. Mr. Pollock is a grey haired gentleman with charming manners and a gentle voice—an artist, a craftsman, and a shop keeper. To go into his shop is to step back into the last generation. He will chat with you about past times while the children come in and ask for a penny box of crayons, a mouth-organ or a ha'penny pencil. The shop is full of an atmosphere, Victorianly dingy, but—paradoxically—romantic and colorful.

The theatres, prints and tinsel pictures on view at the Nott Exhibition represent a collection which is probably unique. The scenery and the prints of West, Hodgson, Skelt and the tinsel pictures are now almost unobtainable. The exhibition presents a phase of the Drama which in its day was living and vital. It brought romance and color to an age in which—as Mr. Asquith is reported to have said—"Virtue raged unchecked."

More Programs from Highland Park, Michigan.—The first children's matinee given in the 1925 season was held on January 25, with the following program:

Part I

Dance of January
Thorne Rosa
Sleeping Beauty
A French Dance

Part II

Dutch Dance
Story Dramatization *The Ginger Bread Boy*
The Sailor's Hornpipe

Part III

Dance Pantomime—*Goldie Locks and the Bears*

Story Dramatization—*The Pig Brother*

Part IV

Old English Dance.—*Butterfly Cicely and the Bears*

A Water Pageant.—In cooperation with the Red Cross, Boy Scouts, Hygeia Swimming Club and the public school, the *Neptune* pageant arranged by Mr. W. E. Longfellow of the Red Cross Life Saving Service was presented at Atlantic City on January 16. Two hundred swimmers appeared in the pageant, one hundred and twenty of whom were Scouts who were in one relay race. Three thousand spectators saw the pageant, for which the firemen's band furnished music.

Portland's Rose Festival.—Community Service of Portland, Oregon, is developing Junior groups in connection with the city's annual Rose Festival, thus broadening the scope of the festival and helping to insure its permanence. The first unit of the Junior Rosarians, a children's auxiliary of the Knights of Rosaria, the organization conducting the festival, has been organized. The idea used is the old idea of pages and squires who shall aid the knights.

Band Contests.—The Committee on Instrumental Affairs of the Music Supervisors' National Conference, in cooperation with the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, announces state and national high school and grammar school band contests to be held in 1925. State contests will be held during the third week in April in all states in which at least ten bands agree to enter. Sectional contests will be held if there is a minimum of five state winners either in Class A or Class B. The sectional contests will probably be held in May. If there should be a minimum of three sectional winners in either class, a national contest will be arranged. The trophies will take the form of bronze tablets.

Further information may be secured by writing the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City.

A Music Festival in Westchester County.—In May the Westchester Choral Society, organ-

ized by the County Recreation Commission, will hold a three-day music festival in which an immense chorus of 2,000 singers will take part. The chorus will be assisted by a large orchestra of Westchester County musicians and some of the world's greatest artists. Morris Gabriel Williams is serving as musical director and C. Mortimer Wiske of the Newark, New Jersey, and Philadelphia Festivals as festival director. The singers, who are rehearsing in three or four centers in the county, pay weekly dues of ten cents to help pay for music, rehearsal room and office expenses.

Bay City's Music Program.—The Music Department of Bay City Community Service closed its year's program of community music on December 21, when the Community Chorus, assisted by the First Congregational Church orchestra, sang the *Messiah*. The Music Department has conducted a number of other activities during the year. The supplying of song sheets and song leaders has been no small part of its responsibility, song leaders having been furnished to eighty-five organizations. Seventy groups were given assistance in their musical programs.

An interesting phase of the work has been the presentation of a series of community concerts practically at cost, a charge of twenty cents per concert being made. In addition, the Department arranged for the presentation of the San Carlo Opera Company, Madame Schumann-Heink and Pavlowa. The receipts for these three special numbers made it possible to close the year without a deficit.

A New Kind of Orchestra.—One of the most interesting activities developed in the last few months at Stamford Park Recreation Center of Chicago, writes P. A. Leiderman, Director of the Center, is the Junior Social Dance, a group numbering about seventy boys and girls.

When the members of this group first came to the Center, they refused to join any of the activities and annoyed everyone in the park. One day the director noticed that a number of the group were trying to dance on the veranda. He suggested to them that the Center would be glad to arrange for them to have an evening in the assembly hall at no cost to them. A pianist was provided and about fifty came the first night. For the first two or three weeks the boys danced with the boys and girls with the girls. Finally one of the boys asked if he could play his kazoo with the piano. Another boy who had drumsticks along

was set to work beating them on an old chair. A third boy brought a mouth organ and now the Center has one of the most unique orchestras in the city.

Only a few months have passed since the first dance night, but the unkempt and careless-looking boys and girls who came that night would not now be recognized in the "spruced-up" group which assembles each week.

More Music in Sacramento.—Sacramento is to have a municipal chorus as well as an orchestra. The Recreation Department, under whose auspices the chorus will be conducted, is recruiting members from all parts of the city and from several districts outside the city. A membership of five hundred is the goal which has been set.

Franz Dicks, conductor of the municipal orchestra which has met with such great success, will be directing head of the chorus. Choral groups will be organized for weekly rehearsals in various sections of the city, and once a month these groups will assemble for joint rehearsal with the orchestra, looking forward to a combined concert in the spring.

Music under the Government.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and New York City, who through her activities and gifts has done so much to promote musical appreciation, is now doing something to make the fine arts a real integral part of our national life by presenting to the government and erecting at Washington, in the courtyard of the Congressional Library, an auditorium seating five hundred to be used for chamber music. She will endow this auditorium so that ample means will be available for the continuation of the work.

It is the first time that music of the highest sort has ever become an integral part of the work of our national government, since the auditorium and its concerts will be under the direction of the Library of Congress.

The Lions' Juvenile Athletic Field of San Antonio.—In December, 1923, a bond issue of \$4,000,000 was voted by the citizens of San Antonio, Texas. Of this amount \$100,000 was set aside for parks and playgrounds. The Lions' Club of the city had a large part in putting over the issue, sponsoring especially the playground plan. The Club raised \$10,000 to be used together with a certain sum from the city—later placed at

\$15,000—for the erection of a juvenile clubhouse and the construction of a playground.

The city donated a tract of land at Brackenridge Park, and R. C. Oliver was appointed director of the field. His first responsibility was the laying out of the field and the construction of the clubhouse. Work on the field and house has begun, and the opening is scheduled for May. Mr. Oliver is now Supervisor of Municipal Playgrounds, in charge of all the playgrounds of the city.

Kite Sticks by the Mile.—The children of Sioux City, Iowa, are preparing for the coming spring and kite clubs are under way. A. N. Morris, Recreation Secretary, reports that he has cut up five miles of sticks for kites.

A New Bible Game.—Suggestive for junior socials and for home use is the card game known as the N. J. B. Bible Game based on questions relating to facts in the Bible.

The game may be secured from N. J. B. Love, Publisher, 138 Grove Street, Plainfield, New Jersey—price \$1.00.

Snow Sculpturing in Chicago.—The program of snow sculpturing in Chicago, which was conducted last winter on the school playgrounds of the city with animals as the chief subjects for reproduction, has been varied this year. Famous paintings are now the favorite subjects for artistic effort. The snow is banked into a big frame and the figures of the paintings are carved out and tinted with calcimine, the tints being mixed in water and applied to the snow, which quickly takes in the colors.

Quilting—A Recreational Activity.—One of the most popular and interesting recreation activities conducted by the Bureau of Recreation of Scranton, Pa., is quilting. At present there are twenty-two groups of women meeting once a week to quilt.

Scranton is one of the cities awarded the gift of \$2,000 by the Harmon Foundation for the purchase of a two and one-half acre plot of ground in South Scranton.

Amateur Sports in Milwaukee.—Amateur sports have gone rapidly ahead in Milwaukee. The report of the Extension Department of the School Board shows that more men and boys than ever before in 1924 availed themselves of the

opportunity to play. Every sport except hockey and girls' indoor baseball and basket ball, which fell a little below the record of 1923, shows an increase in the number of teams or number of tournaments. The attendance for the year reached the new high-water mark of 1,061,000. Five new activities were added to the city's program.

In 1924 the following sports were conducted by the city: Indoor and outdoor aquatic meets, men's indoor baseball, outdoor baseball, basket ball for men and women, football, hockey, skating, soccer, tennis, track and field, cross country run and volley ball. In 1925, by the addition of horse-shoes and bowling on the green, this number will be increased to eighteen.

New Haven's Amateur Athletic Federation.

—The 1924 activities of the New Haven City Amateur Athletic Federation conducted by New Haven Community Service created much enthusiasm. In baseball there were nine leagues of forty-six teams with a total of 968 registered players and 782 games played. The parochial school had 160 registered players and 56 games played. Basket ball, too, was very popular. Nine leagues were entered and seven games were played every week over a three months' period. There were 800 registered court players and 644 regularly scheduled games. A total of 240 players, divided into eighteen teams and four leagues, took part in hockey.

The rules and regulations of the Federation may be secured from Community Service, 601 Liberty Building, New Haven, Connecticut, for ten cents.

Activities for Special Groups.—In the Physical Education Syllabus issued by the State Board of Education of Virginia—Volume 7, No. 1, Supplement No. 3—it is suggested that attention be given the needs of pupils with physical handicaps. Archery, which is particularly good for girls, and horseshoe pitching, are especially recommended for this group.

For the very bright, the very dull and the extremely self-conscious pupils, the use of ring games and group games like volley ball, circle dodge ball and Three Deep, are suggested. Self-consciousness and individual short-comings in physical ability are lost sight of in circle games requiring group effort.

The Minneapolis Municipal Hiking Club.

—The publication of the Year Book for 1924 of the Minneapolis Hiking Club marks the compilation of five years of hiking. During these five years nearly 19,000 men and women have attended the hikes or parties conducted by the Club. At the present time a hike is conducted every Saturday afternoon, two Wednesday evenings and one Sunday a month. The following activities have come to be practically yearly events: A Valentine party, St. Patrick's dance, week-end house party, canoe trips, a Hallowe'en party, a Christmas party and an annual meeting held early in January at which officers are elected for the coming year.

Activities in Grand Rapids.—Grand Rapids, Michigan, reports great enthusiasm over sports such as basket ball, soccer and speed ball. Under the leadership of Henry Lightner, Director of Recreation, a soccer league of eight teams has been organized in the Christian Reform Schools, the principals of which have expressed much enthusiasm over the physical and scholastic benefits resulting. In the Roman Catholic Schools twelve teams have been playing this fall.

There has been an interesting development in sports among the firemen of the city. It was found that the lofts in the firehouses where hay and similar supplies had been stored during the days of horse-drawn engines could be made available by removing the supports not now necessary. This was done, and eight teams in basket ball have been organized. Horseshoe pitching has also been popular among the firemen and policemen, and Mr. Lightner is now organizing a bowling league among city employees. He has also secured the support of the music dealers for the development of harmonica contests among the boys.

There is a great demand for gymnasiums for basket ball teams, and in one part of the city, through a so-called "boosters' association," a band, glee club, orchestra and dramatic club are being formed, in addition to the athletic teams.

A New Auditorium in Birmingham.

Under the guidance of the Alabama Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Birmingham has erected an auditorium combining beauty and utility. The auditorium is of the arena type, with a seating capacity of more than 6,000 and with a floor space for exhibition purposes of twenty thousand square feet. The stage, eighty feet wide and fifty feet deep, with a proscenium opening of sixty feet, equipped with every modern device, lends itself perfectly to dramatic and

operatic production on a large scale. For performances of this kind a removable floor with a decided incline has been built.

One of the finest organs in the world is to be installed in the huge chambers on either side of the stage, with the echo organ in the rear. Massive lobbies and stately corridors lend dignity to the interior and create an atmosphere of beauty and splendor, while the exterior of the Northern Italian design in architecture, with brick arches and panelled and corbeled cornices, give charm to the structure.

Montclair Experiments.—To extend the recreational program of the Health Education Department of the Montclair, New Jersey, Public Schools, the Board of Education will open two school gymnasiums every Saturday for community recreation use. Each center will be under the leadership of a trained worker, and the opportunity for recreation will be offered boys and girls of school age, young men in business and industries and the older men of the community who feel the need of these activities. One gymnasium will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 12 and from 1 to 2:30 P. M. The other will be conducted from 10:30 A. M. to 12 and from 1:30 to 4 P. M.

Some Recent Developments in California.—Through the charter revision of the last election, the Playground Commission of San Francisco will have five cents of every dollar secured from taxes. This will amount to \$350,000—nearly double the appropriation previously made the Commission.

A charter revision in Los Angeles last May will provide the Playground Commission of that city with four cents of every dollar received from taxes—a total of approximately \$500,000 beginning July, 1925.

The Stockton bond issue of \$157,000 for additional parks and playgrounds carried at the last election, as did the Monrovia issue of \$80,000, for improving the community's twenty-two acre recreation park.

With the final settlement of the estate of the late Colonel J. Griffiths, Los Angeles will have \$500,000 for additional park property and for a scenic museum and Greek theatre.

Through the will of John Euclid Miles, \$25,000 was left Santa Monica for a park and recreation building for the boys and girls of the city.

Playgrounds for Sydney.—Dr. J. S. Purdy, Metropolitan Medical Officer of Health, Sydney, Australia, writes, "We are establishing in the city proper of Sydney thirteen playgrounds, one for each of the wards. I have an idea, however, to extend the scope of these playgrounds, ultimately to make for community recreation areas on lines similar to what you are doing in the States."

Canadian National Parks.—All who are interested in the national parks of America—and the number is steadily and rapidly increasing—will wish to secure the *Report of the Commissioner of Canadian National Parks* for the year ending March 31, 1923. The completion of the Banff-Windermere Highway traversing the central portion of the main Rockies and connecting Alberta and British Columbia by automobile route is the last link in the great 4,000 mile system of highways known as the Grand Circle Tour. With its extensions the Grand Circle makes a great international park to park highway system, touching twelve national parks in the United States and three in Canada. Every mile of the new highway has been laid out so as to afford the motorist the finest views of the incomparable scenery, as well as the easiest grade. The region is practically virgin country and it embraces some of the most magnificent scenery in the Rockies.

Canada, according to the report, makes splendid provision in her parks for tourists. There are many motor camping grounds and rest rooms. Golf courses are provided in a number of the parks.

Park Saved for Wheeling, W. Va.—A tract of 106 acres owned and operated by the Street Car Companies of Wheeling, W. Va., and used as a commercial park had for many years served as a real park for the citizens of Wheeling.

A real estate firm purchased the park and were about to cut it up in building lots. The Chamber of Commerce launched a campaign to raise \$350,000 to buy the park. One man gave \$100,000, another \$50,000, three more \$35,000. The Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce writes that \$350,000 was raised by Christmas Eve and the Committee presented the splendid park and recreation center to the City of Wheeling as a Christmas gift.

A municipal golf course will be developed, also several tennis courts. A large swimming pool is already in use.

Wilkes-Barre's Parks.—Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, has received an additional gift of \$25,000 from F. M. Kirby for the maintenance of Kirby Park during the coming year. Since the park project was started, Mr. Kirby has contributed \$395,000 toward it.

A Memorial Gift.—In memory of their parents, Emmett Scott and Mrs. Fanny Scott Rumley have presented to the City of La Porte, Indiana, three acres of land to be used as a playground for children. The playground, which will be known as Scott Field, is located almost in the center of the school population, with entrances from all four of the nearby streets. The School City will be in complete charge of the field.

According to the conditions under which the property is turned over to the city, the field is not to be rented and no entrance fees can be charged. The donors also suggest that the field be open on Sunday afternoons, although this is not one of the conditions of the gift.

Recreation Park Developments in California.—Last year Monrovia, California, with a population of 12,000 voted \$80,000 for its twenty-two acre recreation park for which the land had already been secured. The park has been graded, water mains and electric light conduits laid and contracts let for the plunge and bathhouse. The plunge will be 50'x150' of the wade-on-in type, and the bathhouse of beautiful mission architecture will surround the plunge on three sides. When the park recreation center is completed, it will contain, in addition to the plunge and bathhouse, two standard 60'x120' tennis courts of concrete, a playground for children, a quarter-mile track, a soccer-football field, a picnicking area, quoit courts, bowling green, roque courts and a gymnasium building. The entire park will be attractively landscaped.

In 1913 San Marino, which is directly south of Pasadena, was incorporated as a town of the sixth class. The affairs of the town are managed by a board of five trustees; the town valuation is \$8,000,000, and the tax rate eighty-one cents; the population is 800. Recently the town voted favorably on an \$80,000 bond issue to secure the old Wilson Lake site of twenty-seven acres for a recreation park—a site of great natural beauty. The park will be developed for active as well as quiet recreation.

Among other California cities having recrea-

tion parks of this character are Pasadena, Anaheim, Riverside, Long Beach and Alameda.

Recreation and the Steel Industry.—That the United States Steel Corporation realizes the value of recreation for its employees is shown by the following figures indicating the increase in recreation facilities during four years:

	December 31, 1919	December 31, 1923
Clubs	19	40
Playgrounds	131	175
Swimming Pools..	11	19
Athletic Fields....	96	125
Tennis Courts....	107	112
Band Stands	19	21

Boy Scouts of America.—The 14th Annual Report of the Boy Scouts of America, published by the Government Printing Office, contains a full report of the status of the scouting movement, its activities and program. On April 30, 1923, there was a membership of 661,452 men and boys, representing 52,857 lone scouts, 459,002 scouts in regular troops, 37,713 scout masters and assistants, 63,597 troop committeemen, 34,410 local council members, 11,943 other workers in various capacities and 827 paid executives. Approximately 200,000 boys took advantage of summer camps, of which 448 were maintained by local councils and 729 by troops under councils. There were also about 1,500 camps conducted by troops not under councils.

12th Annual Report of the Chief of the Children's Bureau.—The Children's Bureau report for the year ending June 30, 1924, tells of the work of the Bureau in the administration of the Maternity and Infancy Act, in child hygiene, for the Child Labor Amendment, and for dependent, neglected and delinquent children. The section of the report of special interest to recreation workers is that dealing with the work of the recreation specialist attached to the Bureau. Among Miss Speakman's activities has been the preparation of a chapter on recreation for a handbook on *Institutions for Dependent Children*. A report on *Play and Recreation for Blind Children* will soon be available. The game manual prepared by the Bureau has been revised.

Spectatoritis and Health.—The weekly bulletin of the Chicago Department of Health for November fifteenth contains a snappy article on the prevailing epidemic, spectatoritis.

Provision for Recreation Space in Growing Cities*

By

WILLIAM E. HARMON

President, Harmon Foundation

We are not concerned in the Harmon Foundation with the maintenance of play programs. That work is all done magnificently by you folks through the Playground and Recreation Association of America and various other interests of that kind. I have had the strong urge all of my life, as I have seen cities grow and build over lands, to segregate land. I can remember twenty years ago having a very heated argument with the head of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, or one of the heads, in refutation of the statement that he made that land without control and maintenance was worse than no land at all. Now, that point of view has changed. Our people here—Mr. Braucher, Mr. Lee and all of the people—are beginning to realize that the towns will rise up if they have got the land. And that is the thing we are giving our attention to.

I am going to give you a statement of the general underlying conditions about this situation from the point of view of good, hard common sense, as I see it.

The time has come when something must be done to take the children off the streets. For many years we who have been forward-looking have realized that an essential element in sound, normal and efficient manhood and womanhood was a healthful, vigorous body—a body developed and disciplined to a mind that had also been developed and disciplined to right standards of living in childhood—that no period in life was as important for imprinting high standards or low standards, for that matter, as the adolescent period, and to neglect that part of a child's growth was little short of criminal. I think I am safe in saying that ninety-nine children out of one hundred, apart from the feeble-minded group, can be given a dependable, normal and ethical equipment for life and a physical make-up that will support that equipment rather than enfeeble it, if placed

for three, or at most five years, in the right environment and under the right instruction and control.

THE AUTOMOBILE HAS CREATED A CRISIS

This has been for twenty-five years the backbone of our contention for the rights of the child in play. But within the past decade a new factor has entered into the situation—the development of the automobile industry. The universality of motor travel has changed the problem from one of rights to one of necessity, from one of privilege to one of life and death. The death toll of the automobile in New York State for 1922 was 1,808; for 1923, 1,966—a total of 3,774, which is only thirty-two less than the combined number of deaths from typhoid fever, diphtheria and scarlet fever.

Where records have been kept, it has been shown that from thirty to thirty-two per cent. of the automobile fatalities were children under fifteen years of age, and that the number of non-fatal injuries resulting from automobile accidents is twenty-five to thirty times as large as the number of deaths. The most conservative of these percentages would show that approximately 14,500 children under fifteen years of age were injured in automobile accidents in New York State in 1923.

The number and rate of automobile accidents is constantly increasing. The rate in the United States of deaths from automobile accidents was 3.9 per 100,000 population in 1913, and in 1923 it was 14.2 per 100,000—an increase of 264% in ten years. It is no longer a question of what we ought to do—it is merely one of how to do that which we are absolutely compelled to do—take the children off the streets—if not those of today, at least those of tomorrow, and the generations hereafter. About the only method by which this is done at present is through voluntary gifts of land, by group or community cooperation, and by

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 18, 1924

condemnation proceedings through municipal action.

We of the Harmon Foundation have for the past three years devoted our best energies to the first two methods. We have offered free services to any community within two hundred and fifty miles of New York, and the same services with only railroad fare added, beyond the two hundred and fifty mile limit. We have employed skilled representatives to canvass all towns and small cities in a number of the eastern states and seek out locations where playgrounds were vitally needed, offer a splendid program of publicity and the complete direction of a campaign to acquire them. The net result in 1922 and 1923 was three playgrounds established directly by these campaigns and thirteen as an indirect result of them. In order to stimulate interest, in 1923 we offered to buy land for any community and lease it without rent, with the option to purchase at cost within five years, and in other cases offered to contribute twenty-five per cent. of the cost of a playfield—our contribution not to exceed \$1,000. The net result was eleven playgrounds established.

In 1923, moved by a spirit of desperation at not only the small showing but the uninviting future, we gave eleven playfields in towns in Ohio; and this year in the same spirit, in order to justify the existence of this department and get playgrounds where we know they are needed, we are giving fifty to as many towns in thirty-five states of the Union—forty-five to white children and five to colored—the latter being all that were called for. We can go no further, and yet we have scarcely scratched the surface of the need. There are not less than 2,000 growing towns and cities in this country, 90 per cent. of which lack playground space today, and as every one of these places is growing at the rate of 15 per cent. or more each decade (we have purposely excluded all others) they will need additional space next year, and the next, and ten years hence.

ONLY ONE WAY TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SPACE

How will adequate space to meet the growing needs of communities be met? We are convinced after careful and unprejudiced study that future needs can be met in just one way, and that is by the segregation of a certain amount of space from each sub-division of land placed on the market. This will not touch the needs in built-up sections, but will provide for the future growth simply, economically and efficiently. The present needs must be left to voluntary work such as the Play-

ground and Recreation Association of America and local organizations are prepared to give, and to the frightfully expensive process of condemnation proceedings.

A bill will be introduced in the New York Legislature this winter providing for a certain percentage of all new sub-divisions to be set aside for recreation purposes. This bill need work no hardship; it entails a minimum expense and can be used by intelligent sub-dividers as a great selling medium. We have sounded the sentiment of operators all over the country and have, with but a few exceptions, been assured earnest support. The most of the objections came from those who do not thoroughly understand the proposition and its results, and a very small number are thinking wholly from a selfish and short-sighted point of view.

THE COMMON OBJECTIONS

Let us state the objections and review them in order very briefly:

First, the acquisition of playgrounds is an obligation that should be assumed by the community and not by an individual sub-divider.

Second, the proposal is unconstitutional.

Third, a law applying to all sized tracts of land in a fixed percentage would impose a hardship on small parcels without securing enough land in any one piece to be of value.

Fourth, playgrounds lessen real estate values rather than increase them.

Fifth, this hit or miss method of setting aside property might not fit into the general plan of modern city development under a planning commission.

Taking these points up in rotation:

First—*Municipal responsibility for playground space.* It is admitted that the community which will benefit from play space should bear the cost, rather than the sub-divider. And this is exactly what will happen in the case of the proposed legislation. The sub-divider will distribute the price of the land which he gives up as a play park over the other lots in the sub-division. The price of each lot will be raised enough to cover the cost of the land given up to the community. Thus the cost of the play park will, in effect, be assessed upon those who will benefit from it, and since the land is secured at the time it is cheapest, it will not be a burden on anyone.

Condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of land are naturally instituted only in response to an actual, and usually acute, need. They are
(Continued on page 704)

Importance of Providing for Parks and Playgrounds in New Real Estate Developments

By

WILLIAM WILLETT

Joseph P. Day Real Estate Company

New York City

The particular duty I am to perform today is to voice the hearty approval and cooperation of Joseph P. Day as to all the operations and aspirations and hopes of our good friend, Mr. Harmon, in connection with this playground enterprise.

Mr. Day, I suppose, in his organization can speak with a little authority in connection with land development itself, in view of the fact that we sell on an average of about twenty million dollars' worth of land a year, and quickly sell it by the auction method, and change the ownership of a large tract from one man to several hundred in a day. In that way communities are created almost overnight. It has been said many times that you can mark the progress of some of the big cities by the operation of our auction sales. And in this way a complete transformation is made so quickly that it seems almost like the waving of a fairy's wand in securing the results.

My personal operations extend into about every state in the Union and every province in Canada. I have the privilege of going into all of these cities and doing a real estate business and getting in touch with real estate men and watching the progress of the cities. I have come from probably one of the busiest, if not the busiest, real estate factors in the United States.

My operation and thought have not been along philanthropic lines. They have been directed more as to how to sell land and get good customers and how to turn property into cash. After all, it is a sordid sort of atmosphere to live in. And it has been a real recreation and a delight for me to be here today and listen to the talks and meet the people and get into a new atmosphere—not a question of "What can I get," but "What can I give"—and it seems to inspire new thoughts and new aspirations.

You know, the scientists tell us there is a kind of bug that has a capacity of taking in an amount of air. Then it dives down to the bottom of the lake and feeds there. While it is down there among the marine animals, surrounded by the muck and the impurities, it is breathing the atmosphere of away up above. And I, somehow or other, feel something like that bug today. I am down, after all, in a world where the ambitions are sordid, and money-making is supreme. But I am really breathing an atmosphere here that inspires something along more noble lines.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION

This proposition that has been suggested by Mr. Harmon is perfectly practicable. I have said that to him, and I feel it sincerely. Of course, there are three aspects to the situation. One is in relation to the states, the other is operation with the public, and the other is in its contact with the developer himself.

When we start to lay out a tract of land we are met by obstacles in the way of ordinances directing that our streets shall be of a certain width, that in some places we must supply alleys of a certain width, and in some places they even insist (as they did with me the other day in Philadelphia) that lots should not be less than forty feet in width.

Some of those regulations are designed for a purpose, for healthfulness and the general welfare of the community. So they take one step further and say that in sections that are rapidly growing or in all probability will rapidly grow, a certain section must be laid out as a park, and in that way require such—not a dedication, but such a designation.

I believe there is some constitutional objection

to requiring a man to dedicate his property without paying for it. But if you refuse to accept a man's map on file, so that he can convey his lots by lot and block number, which is very simple, economical and desirable for a land developer—before he can do that, if you require that this plan shall provide for a park, you will find that there will be no serious obstacles in the way of securing compliance.

I was here in Atlantic City about three weeks ago. I had a sale scheduled for one of the beautiful sections, the outlying suburban sections of Philadelphia. The owner telephoned to me to come over. And I came over on Thursday. The sale was scheduled for Saturday. I was informed that the town board had procured an injunction to stop the sale because they hadn't complied with some of the formalities. I said, "What are you going to do about it?" He said, "I suppose, rather than go to law, we'd better comply with them." And every single requirement was something that tended to the general welfare and health of the community. Of course, the first impulse of the land owner was to utilize every inch of land that he had to get money out of it, because that is why he had developed it.

ONE WAY OF GETTING A PLAYGROUND

I remember not very long ago in Georgia I had a large tract of land to sell. And I realized, looking solely from the point of view of a salesman, that this property would sell better if it had a park. We had about a thousand or twelve hundred lots. So I called the several owners together and I said, "I think we are a little shy on good sales argument here. There is a great stretch of land, a great number of lots and blocks; but right here in the center if you had a park where the boys could play ball or play tennis and the small children could have games, almost in the sight of their parents, it would be a wonderful thing and a wonderful sales argument." They said, "No." Well, they were perfectly hard-boiled and I couldn't budge them. But I wanted to sell the land, and I wanted the best possible sales argument.

They had a Chamber of Commerce there. I saw the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and I said, "Can't you get the board together here? I would like to talk to them before we go on with this sale." And I gave him a few words that I had in mind. So they got them together in two or three days. And I remember standing up before those men. They all looked at me with

suspicion. They said, "Here is something this fellow is trying to put over on us." Finally, the Chairman said, "Well, just tell us what is your game."

I felt very much like Barnum—you know Barnum was the king of fakers—as I stood up there before that body of men and women. Barnum had a show house at the corner of Ann and Broadway for a great many years, which he advertised all over the country. The country people would come in there with their lunches and spend the whole day in the museum. But he couldn't get rid of them, so as to get the night crowd in. He worried about it. And finally one day he had a sign painted—"This Way to the Egress"—and he had an arrow pointing in that direction. So, of course, they thought that was a new kind of animal and they all piled down to see the egress—and they landed out in the street.

So I felt very much like Barnum when I stood up before that body of men and women, and hardly knew how to get delicately around the point that I really wanted to get—a good sales argument for this property—and, at the same time, I wanted to establish a playground. I had just come from Chicago. And I had stopped in to see my old friend, Stevenson, the confidential man of Swift and Company. They had a wonderful big office building there in the stockyards in Chicago. While I sat there at his desk he told me a story—and that just flashed through my mind as I looked at those men.

While I sat there, somebody called Stevenson on the 'phone. And while he was talking, a man came in and laid a paper down on the desk. And I noticed that there were five names on it, and opposite two there was a little blue cross. So when he hung up the receiver, he picked up the paper, looked at me for a minute and said, "Come here, I want to show you something." He took me to the door of the office and said, "Look at that great mass of upturned faces." I looked out, and there must have been a thousand young men and women. He said, "Do you know that through that great crowd of men and women there is a line drawn? You can't see it, but it is there. And on one side of that line are the 'leaners' and on the other side are the 'lifters.'" He went on and said, "Here is a list of five names of men who insist upon a raise. Two of them who are marked with a cross are leaners, and we are going to let them go. The other three are lifters, and we are going to give them a raise. And little by

(Continued on page 692)

Parks and Leisure Time of the People

By

WILLIAM BRADFORD ROULSTONE

Chairman, Parks Committee,

New York Parks and Playgrounds Association,

New York City

I want to give you, fresh from the fields of conflict in New York City, the residuum of our thought and observation in New York as coming from the conflict between the people and the Government, as affecting parks and playgrounds, but particularly parks. I hesitated to come down here and try to talk to you about a theme about which you know much more than I will ever know, except insofar as our own recent experiences have perhaps brought to light some considerations that you may take home to your respective communities and possibly use. You don't have to take them if you don't want to.

I have, therefore, chosen for my few remarks of this morning, the general subject of *Park Policy for Cities*. You know, our parks are really a brand new thing, not for our generation, perhaps, because we are accustomed to seeing them and going into them—but parks are less than a hundred years old. Doubtless, many of you know that. They originated about eighty years ago, in the 30's of the last century, out of the development of large cemeteries. Central Park did not exist until the late mid-century. Cemeteries were created on a grand scale back in the 30's and the 40's, notably at Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

A great cemetery laid out is a park in appearance, and people used to go there. They wanted recreation and they wanted places where they could get it. You naturally smile at the thought of going to a cemetery for recreation, but don't forget that there weren't any graves in those cemeteries when they started. They were great open places—grass and trees—and that was all. They had no parks then. And people will go into the open—they need to.

But as men and women died and were buried in those cemeteries presently monuments began to go up, funeral processions began to increase, grad-

ually the doleful atmosphere of the funeral made itself apparent and eventually the cemeteries were given up as places of recreation or for park purposes.

Then it was, and then only—for the first time, that the people in this country began to look about and raise the question as to whether or not they had to have parks and playgrounds—but parks, principally. For perhaps ten or fifteen years there was considerable talk about it and some agitation in the press.

Politicians, you know, ordinarily do not create the ideas that make the world go round. They are opportunists. In saying that I don't mean to detract from Mayor Kingsland, of our city, but he realized in 1857 that the temper of the people in the City of New York was such that it was judicious to take steps to create a park for the people of the City of New York. He then proposed to the people of the City of New York to go away up north and lay out a great expanse of park. Of course, he was "booed" liberally but supported by a few intelligent and farsighted people. The upshot was that they chose a piece of land over on the east side of New York, known as "Jones' Woods," and, after a lot of confusion and conflict, gave up that site and then chose the present site of Central Park, up to 106th Street from 59th Street. They subsequently added four blocks, from 106th Street to 110th Street.

There was a terrible battle in the State Legislature before they could create that park, and a large number of people said, "In Heaven's name, why do we take a great strip of wilderness and pretend that it is a park by calling it a park? It is a day's journey to get there. We never will go up there. Why are we not content with the Battery and Bowling Green?"

Nevertheless, the wisdom of a few men put that through at that time, and then for fifteen or twenty years they were engaged in taking the land by condemnation proceedings and erecting the park. The park was never completed—has never been completed—and, God willing, it never will be completed! We must keep on working with it always. I don't know how we are going to do it. Mr. Enright in New York has a plan to increase it a little bit, but it is a small spot now in the center of a great city, and we in New York wish it were ten times as large. There are 860 acres in Central Park. It is laid out as an artistic unit. Drivers, riders, bicycle riders, automobilists, pedestrians—can all come into that park from all

(Continued on page 718)

City Planning on a Large Scale

The report of Frank Shearer, Superintendent of Parks, Los Angeles, to the Board of Park Commissioners, presents convincingly the remarkable growth in the city and the need for corresponding park development—a lesson which all cities may well take to heart.

Fifteen years ago Los Angeles covered an area of 85 square miles, had a population of 300,000 and a park area of 4,000 acres. Today the city covers an area of 415 square miles and has a population of over a million, while the park area has increased less than 1,000 acres. Large areas of the city, closely built up and thickly populated, have no provision for parks and the present park area is less than one-half acre per thousand inhabitants.

In view of the rapid growth of the city, and estimating that Los Angeles has room for a potential population of five million, the city should, Mr. Shearer believes, make provision for the future population by securing an additional 45,000 acres of park land, with an immediate acquisition of 5,000 acres more to accommodate the present population.

Under the policy which will go into effect in July, 1925, instead of being dependent on indefinite amounts appropriated by the City Council, a direct levy of 7¢ per hundred dollars assessed valuation will be provided. On the basis of this 7¢ rate, the Park Department will receive about \$1,000,000 annually, or nearly \$1 per capita, almost 40% more than the present allowance.

"Through the efforts of the City Planning Commission created in 1920 and endorsed by the Park Board, the city has been divided into districts, each of which will have the opportunity to vote bonds for park acquisition and development within the district. This method of localizing the activity will probably create greater public interest in the question and will more equitably distribute the cost. If this method of park acquisition is approved and adopted by the people of Los Angeles, not less than 10% of the bond money will be set aside for the initial construction and improvement of the new parks, thus avoiding the previous unsatisfactory method of acquiring parks and being compelled to leave them unimproved for years for lack of funds.

"In selecting new parks, it must be kept in mind that the available maintenance money will provide

a greater park service if the areas are from 50 to 100 acres in extent, rather than a multitude of units such as the triangles, street intersections, center parkings, plazas and squares, which we now maintain and which render a minimum of park service at a maximum per capita cost. Estimating on the basis of the maintenance spent in Exposition Park and new parks of that size to be acquired, the average cost per acre per annum would be about \$500, which means that the entire income of the Park Department would only maintain about 2,000 acres. The maintenance money of the Department should not be used for the initial improvement and construction of new parks.

"The problem confronting future Park Commissioners is that of economically and artistically designing a park system of 10,000 to 15,000 acres which has to be maintained on an income barely sufficient to maintain an area of 2,000 acres or less than one-half of the present available park area, if conducted on the present plan. It means that a radical change in design and type of improvement must be followed. Large areas with gravel surfaces planted to groves of shade trees must be provided where people can congregate without damage to decorative vegetation. Intensive displays of flowering plants must be confined to properly designed flower gardens of a size to accommodate numerous visitors, as for instance the flower garden at Exposition Park where 10,000 people pass through in an hour or two following their attendance at a band concert. The decorative vegetation in Lincoln Park is periodically destroyed by the attendance at state picnics of from 30,000 to 50,000 people who stamp out the lawns and trample shrubs and flowers out of existence. A grove of trees forty acres in extent would serve the purposes much better and would allow the visitors more comfort and freedom at a small percentage of the cost incurred under present conditions.

"I am strongly in favor of the establishment of playgrounds in every neighborhood park, properly designed and enclosed with decorative planting, the supervision and maintenance of organized play to be provided and financed by the Playground Department, which will receive a 4¢ levy under the New Charter, something over \$500,000 per year, and I have suggested to the Superintendent of the Playground Department that they devote their 4¢ levy to the installation and maintenance of playground features, allowing the Park

(Continued on page 706)

Community Art in American Life*

By

F. P. KEPPEL, LL.D.

President, Carnegie Foundation, New York

Recreation and education and the place of the arts are all part of the same great process. And when those of us who are specially interested in any one of them recognize that fact, recognize that no one of the three sides is the important side—they are all faces of the same thing—then I think we may get somewhere.

My relation to recreation, until very recently, has been the ultimate consumer. You have to have some of those. And it has been only within the last year or so since I have been on the receiving end of an operation when suggestions were made as to the spending of other people's money that I find how closely allied recreation is to all of the other things that seem to make for human betterment.

I had some idea of it, but I never realized it quite so emphatically. As a matter of fact, my unpreparedness tonight is not because I haven't been thinking about these things but because my thoughts rather refused to jell. What I shall try to do is to give the impressions of one who is on the outside lines and who has a feeling that later on, perhaps, when he knows more about the game, he may get a chance to play it himself.

Of course the first impression that you get, I think, if you think about these matters at all, is that we are just at the time now when a number of factors and forces that we don't control and that to only a very slight degree we can direct or divert or influence, are coming to a point of concentration.

TIME SAVED FOR WHAT?

The first of those, obviously, is the greatly increased amount of leisure time that is available to humanity today. And the electric washer is quite as important a factor in that as the eight hour day. From every possible source, time is being saved. For what? Most people haven't been giving very much consideration to that aspect of it. But there are two or three streams of conscious thought as to what shall be done with this

new-found leisure that seem to me to be coming closer and closer together, if they are not actually merging.

One of those streams is what is ordinarily known as recreation work of various kinds, and the other is what is even more vaguely and imperfectly known as adult education. A little later on I shall suggest a third stream that seems to be in the process of merging with these two. Of course, their re-creation can be brought about by what some people call education, without any question; but up to the present time the two things have been in different places, and we are only beginning, I think, to realize the unity of the problem.

So we have, first, this greater opportunity, with the greatly increased leisure time we have. We have a feeling that no matter from what point we start we are getting into the other fellow's territory. And I think within the last few years we have had what really amounts to a rediscovery of what team play means in all these matters.

I was talking not long ago with a man who is, I should say, about the best qualified man in the United States to write a social history of these last generations. He said to me, "I don't think, as time goes on, we are going to find many more of these outstanding figures. They may be used for advertising purposes. But the things that are getting done these days are getting done by groups of people who have a common objective and, roughly, a common preparation and who know how to work together. It is the team play element that is moving things forward, perhaps more than any other thing at the present time, certainly more than the outstanding geniuses."

Of course, most of us in one way or another

*Address given at Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 17, 1924.

have had the joy of being members of teams. The war brought out opportunities of that kind, and I think a good many of us have been rather wondering what we could find to take its place. So that is the third thing that I think one has to consider—some outlet that isn't in industry or commerce for manifestations of team play and of the very, very deep joy that comes from it.

The next factor is this factor of the arts, which is finding its place in our thoughts and in our activities with recreation, with education, with adult education. Of course, there is nothing remarkable about it. The remarkable thing is that a people like the American people have gone so far in other directions, while they have succeeded in going so short a way in the appreciation and consideration of the opportunities in the production of the arts. I don't suppose any great civilization in the history of the world has ever gone on as far as we have with so few people drawing from that inexhaustible spring. Either, it seems to me, we are not nearly so far on as we think we are in what is called civilization, or else we are due for an extraordinary development of interest and understanding and participation in the arts.

THREE PARTS OF ONE GREAT PROCESS

Recreation and education and the place of the arts are all part of the same great process. And when those of us who are specially interested in any one of them recognize that fact, recognize that no one of the three sides is the important side—they are all faces of the same thing—then I think we may get somewhere.

The peculiar quality, the peculiar value of the art side of our appeal or the appeal of the art to us, of course, is its absolute directness. You don't have to have a long preparation to enjoy great art. If you have it in you, you will do it the first time. And it stimulates and vitalizes all the other things where we do have to have preparation.

I have an idea, though, and I don't know that there has ever been any scientific work done on it, that one could find a very close relation between the appeal of nature and the appeal of human art. And I should hope that in some of the various organizations and activities that are represented in this room someone might see if there aren't ways of bringing out that relationship; because I think, as a whole, we have a better sense, a better contact with nature, as a people, than we have with art.

IMPORTANCE OF THE LOCAL DEMAND

In this three-fold human nourishment, there is one factor that I think more and more must be reckoned with as, perhaps, the basic one; and it is the actual local demand, the local effort that underlies and really makes possible any worth while manifestation. You cannot impose these things from outside and elsewhere. There has got to be something right there on the spot.

Last summer I went over to England, armed with letters to various high functionaries in the board of education, which is the Ministry of Education in England. Fortunately, I got there in August, and all these great people were away and the people I saw were the men who really did the work and who hadn't gone away on long vacations. I saw half a dozen of them. Most of them had come from Oxford or Cambridge and were dedicating their lives to public education. Over there the government is far more interested, far more actively participating in projects for adult education and for work outside and beyond what we would call the school system here than (so far as I know) we are.

What I wanted to find out particularly about was the adult education. Well, the one thing they all said was, "You have got to have a real demand. You have got to have a real nucleus of people who themselves know that they want to do something and want to do it together. And you can build on that. But you can't impose that desire from outside. You have got to watch patiently. And when it comes, then His Majesty's government is only too glad to help it out. But it doesn't say, 'Let there be a movement of this kind or that kind or the other kind' and assume it exists because we say so, and then wonder why it fails when we try to carry it beyond the point of non-existence."

I think there is a lesson in that, that probably some of us could profit by in this country. The Englishmen know a lot of things we don't know. And one of them is that simple thing that you have got to have something real, authentic growing out of the ground, and then you can build from that.

THE APPEAL OF ART IS ONE APPEAL

Of course, we have community efforts here—a great many of them—some of them are very striking—in the arts. But we are only beginning to recognize that the appeal of art is one appeal, no matter what manifestation there may be of it.

(Continued on page 700)

"Wants, Tastes and Leisure"

In the annual report of the President of Columbia University there appears a significant discussion of *Wants, Tastes and Leisure*.

After speaking of the far-reaching changes which have taken place in transportation and productive industry, President Butler says, "So rapid has been the development of productive industry, so powerful, so time-saving and so labor-saving are its newest devices and machines, that the hours of human labor have everywhere been greatly shortened without depriving mankind of any of the means with which to meet his needs. There has been lifted from many millions of workers with hand and with brain the intolerable burden of unending occupation through pretty much all the waking hours, while at the same time a new and unfamiliar measure of leisure has been added to their lives.

" . . . With these changes there comes a new and difficult but very pressing educational and social problem. This problem is that of finding ways and means for the useful and agreeable occupation of leisure. This signifies that men must be taught new wants and given new tastes, such as can only be met and gratified by the judicious and fortunate use of those hours that need no longer be spent upon productive industry. Outdoor sports, enjoyment of nature, a love of the fine arts and a growing appreciation of their ideals and chief accomplishments; a love of reading, not merely that of any mechanically printed page, but of something which should be read for its form and style and nobility of thought, even more than for the subject-matter with which it deals or the information which it may convey;—these are instruments for the worthy use of leisure. Moreover, some part of the leisure of every citizen, man or woman, should be given to the willing support of those causes, religious, ethical, relief, educational, which have the public interest as their end, and which in our American society are fortunately left for their advancement to the sphere of liberty and the voluntary cooperation of individual men and women.

"Those notions of the school, which would fix its aim as the preparation for work rather than for leisure, are in contradiction not only to the etymology of the word school itself, but to every sound notion of education. Guidance in the right use of leisure is vastly more important than what

is now called vocational guidance. One hundred youths will find vocations unaided where one will know what to do with such leisure as he may obtain. It cannot be too often repeated that the educational process is an unending one. While it is based on infancy and its prolongation in man, it reaches out to include the whole of human life, with its constantly new adjustments between man and his environment. The right balance between work and leisure, the development of those wants which increase the value of work and of those tastes which increase the value of leisure, are at the bottom of the problem of human education.

"Only the surface of the problem of adult education has yet been scratched. Cooperation of the home, the library, the school, and the university are essential if the minds of mature men and women are not to be starved through lack of intellectual nourishment and stimulus. The professional, or perhaps rather the pedagogic, notion of education appears to be something which is carried on at enormous expense through the years of childhood and adolescence, and then brought to a sharp halt with graduation from some secondary school or possibly with a degree from some institution of college rank. After graduation, the individual is thrown upon his own resources in a rapidly changing world and left to keep track of it and to adapt himself to it as best he can. The education of youth is suffering from over-organization, from over-administration, and from hysterical over-emphasis. The continuing education of the adult, on the other hand, is suffering from lack of organization, from imperfect administration, and from no emphasis at all. If the formal education of childhood and adolescence amounts to anything, it gives to those who are privileged to receive it a taste and a zeal for knowledge. It inspires a curiosity which is, or ought to be, a moving force through life. If formal education does not do this, but simply stops against a blank wall of intellectual indifference and lassitude, then it has not been worth a tithe of the amount spent upon it. The formal education of youth and adolescence should pass, not abruptly, but quite gradually, into life occupation. The two should be dovetailed and not separated by a wall. A division of time between school exercises and discipline on the one hand and ordered and useful occupation on the other is a desirable link between

the work of the school and the work of life. What has been called in Europe the continuation school is an indispensable part of any public educational system. It would be difficult to spend too much time and thought upon this type of school and the problems, social, psychological, and economic, which it both raises and helps to solve. After the work of the continuation school is ended, the field of adult education begins. Its instrument of greatest usefulness is the public library, and its organizing and directing force should be the scholarship of the university. Carefully planned courses of reading, attendance upon well-ordered series of lectures on subjects drawn from science, letters, art, politics, and the practical business of life, systematic visits to museums under competent guidance and direction, and groups formed for the study and discussion of particular topics of intellectual or ethical interest, are all agencies not only useful but indispensable if the mind of the adult is to be kept open, alive, and truly informed. Without these, that mind becomes a prey to the less worthy and less helpful types of journalism, daily, weekly, and monthly.

"It is probable that very few minds are ever again as alert or as active as they are at about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age. When the pressure of formal instruction is removed and when the early stimulus has passed, the vast majority of human intelligences plod through life on a dead level. Only now and then is there evidence given in later years of real initiative, of mental alertness, and of productive intellectual power. The number of human beings, even those of some conspicuousness, who continue to grow in knowledge and in power after forty years of age is very small indeed. Observation indicates that those who are continuing to grow at forty will, in all likelihood, maintain that power of growth and achievement throughout life, however long. Well-ordered adult education might easily come to the rescue of vast numbers of those men and women who are, under present conditions, unconsciously sentenced to a life of dismal conformity to type without any genuine interest or intellectual activity. No one supposes that the methods of home study can displace the personal relationship of teacher and taught, or that it can compete with the closely planned schemes of educational work that have stood the test of generations of use. What home study can do, however, is to carry the sparks of scholarship to the dry places of adult life, and light here and there a fire that will give both brightness and warmth to otherwise

weary and shut-in lives. It is a noble and a splendid type of service which will well repay whatever effort may be spent in perfecting it."

Importance of Providing Parks

(Continued from page 686)

little we are going to let the leaners get out of this office, and we are going to put lifters in."

So I said, "As I look at you, I know that you are the lifters in this community. There are a lot of leaners, because of mental disability, physical affliction, lack of experience, youth and very many other things. Every community has them. You have a lot of leaners, because they are lazy. But you are the lifters in this community and I want to talk to you." So I talked to them about the playground, and we got the playground. They organized a company and they attended the auction sale and bid and bought in the playground. And the playground is there today. And so it is in every community. But that is a long, long journey.

LEGISLATION THE PRACTICABLE AND JUST SOLUTION

Now, it is perfectly wonderful, and I have been charmed with the activities of Mr. Harmon in connection with the establishment of playgrounds over the country. He deserves our applause and commendation and all the praise that we can give him. It is just like every other good enterprise—there is always some good personality behind it. But how long is it going to take one man, with a heart and brain throbbing like his, to get playgrounds over this country? Life is too short. If we are going to have any part of it, we must do something that is going to have a wide scope in its effect. And, after all, the only thing that we can do is to get away, in a measure, from the voluntary effort, get away from what you might call the ecclesiastical effort because of its connection with some particular church, and get into the broader, political effort where the whole public bears its part of the responsibility and through some law provide a means by which, automatically, these things that seem so plain (and they are to you and me) can be made to come into operation.

After all, as I said before, it is a simple thing.

(Continued on page 709)

How Community Workers Can Use Science and Nature Study as a Form of Play*

By

A. EDMERE CABANA

*Representing Chauncey J. Hamlin, President
Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences*

Mr. Hamlin tells a story of an experience which he had during what our British friends call "The Late Unpleasantness." After the Armistice was signed, Mr. Hamlin was stationed in the little French village of Louvigne in the department of Mayenne. He was quartered near a school house where there were a lot of little French children attending school and which was presided over by a very pretty "schoolmarm." Mr. Hamlin naturally became interested in looking over their books and seeing the kind of lessons that they were learning.

One of these books which particularly interested him was what they called a "petite geographie." The outstanding feature of this book was that it told all about the things which could be found in the immediate neighborhood. Then it went on to develop the things that could be found in the Department—things of historical significance, natural wonders, art objects, industry, the agricultural activities. After that it told about France and what a wonderful country France is and, finally, it mentioned the rest of the world.

The motto on the cover of that book was, "What one knows best, one loves best." One explanation of the intense love for their country, which the French display, lies in the fact that the children of France have been educated in this way and this motto carries a lesson for us all.

"What one knows best, one loves best." This is a principle upon which the American Association of Museums is advancing and developing. In fact, one of its declared objectives is "A museum for every community"—a center of knowledge regarding that community—knowledge so displayed and presented as to attract all ages.

I believe that Mr. Hamlin was selected as a speaker for this hour because of his intimate connection with the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and I am, therefore, intending to sketch briefly the high-lights of this piece of community work.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences is a pioneer in many of its fields, and the ideas which started out as ideals have been watched with great interest in their experimental stages. Now many features of our work are being copied throughout the country; they are past the experimental stage and are no longer upon that plane.

The Society maintains two museums in different buildings—one downtown and one some four miles north in the residence section. The exhibits in both the museums are planned along modern lines to convey a series of ideas which result in a definite conclusion, rather than along the lines of the former museum method of exhibiting a thousand specimens of a given kind with no relating material.

But I shall go on to the use of these exhibits rather than to attempt a detailed description of them.

The most vital part of our work is the children's work. This starts with the tiny tots of five and six. The story hour group is composed of over three hundred children between the ages of five and eleven. I wish you might see them on a Saturday morning, all sitting on a very large carpet and, through a story, learning, for instance, what the real color of leaves is. I wonder how many of you would say green? Well, you wouldn't if you were one of the children in our story hour group!

These story hours continue throughout the

*Address given at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 18, 1924.

winter season and the stories illustrate the changes in nature. Credit is given for a certain percentage of attendance, and thus early the child can begin on a plan which will eventually lead to a certificate, a medal and a membership in the Society which he holds until he becomes of age.

For the older group from twelve to sixteen years of age, we have the Roosevelt Field Club. In the spring and fall, the children explore the story of nature at first hand, under the leadership of a man and a woman especially trained for science work with the children. Botany, entomology, geology, astronomy—all come in for their share of attention, and the field work, stopping with the advent of winter, is supplemented with Sunday afternoon talks on how to become a young naturalist. All these are extra-school activities.

Beginning with the fourth grade and continuing through the eighth, we send an instructor to every grammar school to present and to illustrate with slides such subjects as animals, flowers, birds, physical geology and insect life. Then each class is followed up. The fourth year pupils, after their talk on animals, go to the zoo and, under our leadership, are shown the real thing. The other grades come to one of our museums there to study the famous Love collection of insects or actually to take apart large models of flowers.

Museum games are a popular feature of our children's work and one which we have adapted from the Children's Museum in Brooklyn. They are planned for children of the fifth grade and beyond. We have a series of cards, each series a different color, and each containing about three dozen cards. On every card is a question. On receiving a card, the child goes to seek its answer through an examination of the exhibits in the museum. When he has answered that question to the instructor's satisfaction, he receives the second question, working his way through that set and through the series of colors in the course of two or three years. Credits are given for these games. This is one of the most fascinating occupations that you can offer a child, as you will soon find out if you give it to him.

In addition, we offer study courses to the children—elementary courses and advanced—on minerals, birds, insects, flowers and the rest of the natural sciences.

The summer school which we have conducted for the last two seasons brought so many to our doorsteps that none of the staff conducting it had a chance to take a vacation. This summer course is also conducted on credit lines.

Last year the Society reached upwards of 677,900 people through its various activities. Of this number nearly 40,000 were children who participated in one phase or another of our children's work. When we stop to consider the number and what they learned through these activities, which they follow because they want to and because they are interested in these subjects, you can see the tremendous opportunity, not only for the incidental acquisition of knowledge, the development of students, but also for the purposeful use of leisure time. "What one knows best, one loves best."

For the adult, the Society endeavors to provide similar opportunities for the use of leisure time. It has organized a series of so-called Hobby Clubs, Conchological, Botanical, Microscopical, Photographic, Hiking and other clubs of this type. These clubs pursue their studies in a very scholarly fashion and derive much from the contact with those of like interests. Evening classes in science for teachers and others interested has brought out large numbers, and many clubs and organizations enjoy an evening of museum games, discovering such surprising things as the fact that wings are *not* the distinguishing features of a bird.

Field trips and nature study classes are conducted at the Society's camp in Allegany State Park, a camp which in the past summers has been open to the whole family, but which through popular demand bids fair to become a summer scientific research laboratory for student groups.

Two more interesting parts of our work remain to be mentioned—one the neighborhood lecture work, the other the Visual Education Department.

Under the Neighborhood Lecture Bureau, we have organized eleven neighborhood centers. A local group is organized by our worker, and a committee is elected by that group. This committee, from a list of about 450 titles offered through us by local lecturers, chooses twenty lectures on travel, science and literature. The committee is responsible for the management of the weekly lectures. We meet in schools, the Bureau of Public Welfare pays for the janitor's fees and we pay the speaker. This means a four-sided piece of cooperation—the neighborhood, the Department of Education, the Bureau of Public Welfare, and the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences.

Our Friday evening series of lectures, held in one of the largest high school auditoriums, are presented by men of national and international reputation. One prominent Polish citizen has said

(Continued on page 707)

The Vacation Problem in America*

Lee Hanmer of the Russell Sage Foundation, who served as Chairman of the meeting, spoke of the importance of vacation time to all, but especially to the worker in the shop, factory or office, whose free time throughout the year is limited to after working hours. There is much daydreaming and planning, as that long-wished-for time approaches, to get away from work and have a wonderful spree in the open. It is the most pleasurable period of all the year in the lives of the vast majority of young men and women.

"Of the several aspects to be taken into consideration, the problem of making the most of that vacation time is the greatest; the problem of making the holiday *really* count—not only to the worker personally, but also to his or her employer. The great questions are: 'Where shall we go?' 'With whom shall we go?' It is very important to know good places where we may go and the folks with whom we may play; and it is in the interest of the employer, as well as of the employee and his family, to find out what cities, counties and states are doing to provide vacation opportunities to care for the great body of young folks who are given a chance each year to escape from their city environment.

"In order to get rid of lottery and meet the long-felt need, it is gratifying to know that the Playground and Recreation Association of America has been given funds to make a survey of places available to the people of New York, and that George A. Mead has been corralled from his hiking and other activities to undertake the direction of the much required study and to establish the Vacation Service Bureau, now functioning under the auspices of the Association."

"When I was first asked to speak on the work of the Vacation Service Bureau," said Mr. Mead, "I hesitated, feeling it would be preferable to wait until the Bureau had accomplished something more definite before talking about a piece of work which was started only three and a half months ago. However, I now welcome the opportunity to tell briefly of the Bureau's activities.

"The Bureau has been made possible by far-seeing and generous friends of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, who are

furnishing financial support for a period of two years. Before the end of that time we hope to have the Bureau operating on a paying basis, with charges for the services rendered. The chief purpose is the supplying of reliable information concerning good vacation places to corporations and other business organizations for the use of their employees, with especial emphasis on the need of the average employee with limited funds. It is a fact that there are thousands, many thousands of vacationists who are at a loss when the time comes for the selection of a vacation place. Much of the great mass of advertising by means of newspaper ads and booklets, is so altogether misleading and so often absolute misrepresentation that in the consequent confusion, disappointment and disillusionment result, with all the attendant evils of a badly spent vacation.

"We hope that the Bureau will be able to step in and help solve this vacation problem by working through the personnel heads of the respective organizations, developing where possible a personal contact with the employees by a direct meeting with them, arranged through their personnel chiefs, when their personal desires may be more fully met.

"The Bureau has been conducted as simply and as systematically as possible; from the start. The first step was the compilation and printing of an adequate questionnaire in the preparation of which the advice and suggestion of many experienced persons were enlisted. On July 21st the actual field survey was begun and as a result of almost constant personal interview since that date, the Bureau has a complete record of 425 vacation places, fully 75 per cent. of which, we feel, are such as to warrant recommendation. The approximate percentage (25 per cent.) of poor or bad places was inevitable, although every effort has been made to visit worthwhile ones only. As the survey has never been made before it has been difficult to know of good places in sufficient number, but by inquiry of postmasters, librarians, chambers of commerce, and similar groups, we have had, as a rule, good guides. It can be readily seen that sometimes personal prejudice will be either for or against a bad or a good place. It is certain that the survey makes for a keen analysis of human nature. We can almost tell the kind of person running a resort from the

*Report of the section meeting on the Vacation Problem in America held at the Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, October 17, 1924

appearance of the place from the street or road! Even one shutter hanging on one hinge will sometimes give an accurate index to the proprietor's character or temperament.

"With New York City as a center of a semi-circle (including only those sections where New York City vacationists congregate in largest numbers) the territory covered so far has been the eastern end of Long Island, the Jersey Shore to Pt. Pleasant, the Delaware River valley, the Pocono, the Catskill and the Adirondack mountains.

"Within a short time we plan to form an advisory committee and with its help work out a satisfactory system of disseminating the information gathered. The Bureau has many problems before it, and no doubt many others will have to be met, so that to have a comprehensive group of people representing the many phases of the Vacation Service is of the greatest importance.

"Similar Vacation Service Bureaus may be established by other large centers such as Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, to mention only a few, based of course on the experience and degree of success of the experiment in New York. That there is a national need for such service is unquestionable. It certainly can be a great power for good by being primarily a strong factor in the upbuilding of the health of our people."

Following Mr. Mead, Waldo Amos, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, gave a delightful résumé of the experiences leading up to his present interest in the vacation problem. His talk on the subject "When Mary Takes Two Weeks Off" was full of interesting reminiscences incident to his contact with employees coming to him for assistance in solving the problem of *where* and *how* to spend the play period of the year.

In selecting his topic, Mr. Amos said, he preferred to speak of something more concrete than the term "vacation," and so chose "two weeks," because the average employee is allowed two weeks' free time each year. "If records were sufficiently complete," he went on to say, "I'm sure we should find that Adam and Eve took the regulation two weeks off and went down to the seashore with little Cain and Abel."

It was during the peak of the bad housing situation in New York City, when his energies were concentrated in an attempt to help the employees of his organization find suitable living places, that Mr. Amos said, his first request for vacation information came. Little Mary Curry, who lived in the Bronx, wanted to go to the country. She

had been told that Hoboken and Leonia were nearby, and would be good places, so she asked Mr. Amos for a list of boarding places there. Eventually Mr. Amos was able to locate her in a good farmhouse near Elizabeth, N. J., where the rate was \$12.00 per week.

When he told his associates in the company about his experiences, it was decided that he should develop a service along this line in connection with his other work, the department being subsidized to a certain extent. Today the work has been found well worth while and is an essential part of the company's program.

"One of the fundamental problems is the determination of the sort of vacation need—whether it be recreation or re-creation. Is the particular requirement *physical*, *spiritual* or *mental*? After traveling in crowded subways to their homes after office labor, many Mary Currys are obliged to help with housework, or wash out a few collars, or do a bit of sewing—so there is really very little opportunity for physical recreation.

"If it is physical recreation that is necessary, the question is: 'Shall it be seashore or mountain, or farm?' In many cases the Mary Currys prefer the last named because of the low rate ranging from \$10 to \$15 per week.

"The first and most important thing to remember in the giving of service is to establish a friendly spirit of sympathy and understanding. Sometimes girls are inclined to be a bit snobbish, and then it is necessary to make them see the folly of their ways. Meet the girls on a friendly basis," Mr. Amos advised, "and they will soon confide their real needs to you—it is then that you can be of real help."

Not only has the Department listed a number of reliable vacation places, personally investigated by Mr. Amos, but it has worked out many interesting trips which may be had at very reasonable prices. Through his suggestions, a number of young women of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who by virtue of long service are entitled to a six weeks' vacation, are planning to go to Europe to attend the Catholic jubilee at Rome during the coming season, at the exceptionally low sum of \$400 each.

Mr. Amos said many employees are taking advantage of opportunities offered within their organization to save regularly by buying stock in the company, and are thus often fortified, upon selling such certificates at profit, for extensive trips of the kind mentioned. Savings accounts for vacation purposes are always encouraged.

Publicity Clinic*

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

By

NORVELLE W. SHARP

City Editor, Atlantic City Gazette Review

Division A

Publicity in the daily newspaper on problems and activities of recreation work is at once one of the most important and probably the most misunderstood phases of the recreation program.

The frowning gaze of a manager or city editor, the hustle and bustle of a city room and the fictionally frigid office boy who takes your name, business and what you ate for breakfast, combine to send your ambitious spirits to rock bottom and you pat yourself on the back that you remained away from such a den of glares and harsh words. But to those who have met with success, who have found in their home town newspapers a welcome for their news, the appeal of publicity is far different, and it is a pleasure to cooperate with the press in the contribution of articles on recreation and the local program.

At best almost everyone is interested in the welfare of children, youths and adults of the community and in most communities newspapers will generally publish in some form or another news of welfare work. Problems which arise and are detrimental to the welfare of the community, when discussed with the editorial brains of a newspaper, will generally be rewarded by reportorial cooperation for betterment.

There are several elements necessary to the gaining of adequate and continued publicity through the daily press—among them the following:

1. Make sure that you have in your particular sphere of activity something that merits consideration as news. This in itself is difficult at times to understand. There are newspaper men who sometimes fail to see the news value of a story which nevertheless has real value in it. The cub reporter assigned to cover the wedding of a prominent couple in a certain town reported to his city editor after an absence of some time. "Did you get a good story on the wedding?" he asked. "No,

sir," replied the cub, "there wasn't much to it. The wedding didn't come off. The bride eloped with the minister."

2. If you have something that in your mind will be of value to the community and of news interest to the paper, do not hesitate to consult with the managing editor or the city editor, as the case may be. Go as high up on the staff as you can and get the best advice obtainable on your problem. Often by consultation with an assistant news man or reporter the value of a good story may be totally lost. See the "big gun" first and your approach to the working end of the staff will be through more efficient channels. If you know of anything good in the neighborhood over which you have welfare jurisdiction, almost any editor will be glad to give you some space for it. It is a boost for the community and at the same time the paper will have a good story. And while you are putting that over you can usually get something else across; for example, you may point out the community's insufficient playground space, the inadequate police protection and protection against reckless drivers of automobiles—almost anything detrimental to children and adults will find the newspapers ready to aid in a program of correction. Most newspapers, if they are large enough, have a department devoted to child welfare. Before you do anything else find out if there is such a department, then go and make the acquaintance of the news man in charge. If no such department exists, suggest that it be instituted, even though it be a one-man or a part-time man affair. Then your cooperation must play its part and you become at once an unofficial reporter for the newspaper. The paper benefits from reading matter of interest to the subscribers and you secure the publicity you desire for your work.

In my experience there has never been any extreme difficulty in getting welfare matters before the public through the medium of the daily press. I do not mean reforms—that's another affair. But welfare is a fundamental subject and the welfare of our present and future citizens is one of the primary reasons for which newspapers exist—aside from the commercial end of it—for all newspapers are more or less guardians of the public welfare.

3. Present your material in proper news form. Obtain from the editor, to whom you apply, information about the style of story the paper likes

*Report of Two Section Meetings on Publicity, Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 20

and will probably print and write your stories accordingly. The generally accepted style of handling copy is as follows:

Write your name at the extreme upper left hand corner, then drop down to the middle of the page, start your lead at the middle center and double space throughout, making use of short sentences and paragraphs and avoid complicated, confusing phrases and overly-ambitious construction.

The lead, which is the first sentence or paragraph of the news story, should be direct, convincing and clear-cut and should avoid the use of direct quotations. The perfect lead contains answers to the questions, *who*, *when*, *where*, *why* and *what*. Most papers prefer a short lead followed by paragraphs with a punch and a "30" at the conclusion of a story.

Say what you have to say. Don't be roundabout. Remember the Morning Ledger reporter covering the frightful Johnstown flood, who after reaching the scene of disaster wired back to his city editor the following lead for the first edition story: "God sits tonight on the foothills of Johnstown. Lead All. Add One 'Flood in Ten Minutes.'" Promptly came back a wire from the city desk "Rush exclusive interview God."

4. After getting the swing of the paper—and this means considerable application and concentration—keep constantly in touch with every happening on the playground and, as is done in many cities, drill up each day or week snappy notes on playground or recreation work and items of interest to the community, whether large or small. Visit the newspaper office as often as the city desk advises it. Leave it to the city man—he can tell you how much copy is needed. If anything unusually interesting happens on the playground, get immediately in touch with the city desk.

5. I am speaking of getting publicity. This means that you must cooperate to the fullest extent with the paper. In the event of there being two or more papers in your community, give each an "even break" at all times. To play one against the other is news suicide and you will find yourself "out in the cold" in the end.

6. Endeavor to be of service to the paper. In this way you will without doubt develop a friendship for some influential member of the staff and your success for publicity is then practically assured. I can cite in this instance such institutions as the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Ambassador Hotel, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations who meet the newspaper men halfway with advance copy of events or scheduled

happenings, tickets for events such as banquets and field day meets and an expression of thanks, oral or written, after the smoke clears off. Remember this—in 99 out of 100 cases your hometown newspapers meet with far too many ungrateful people for the editor to forget your consideration and efficient handling of much desired publicity. I have found that the individual who displays a willingness to cooperate with the city desk gets a great deal more publicity than the man who rolls into the local room as though the paper owed him all of page one and the editorial page to boot.

By that I do not mean for you to get down on your knees to the city desk but by application of the Golden Rule help your community appear in the right light in print. That will be a tremendous gratification to you as you read your morning paper. You will be pleased with the success, the paper has a good story and the community reads about itself with a great deal of satisfaction.

And on a broad scale what is the result of all this? The fine programs carried out by the Playground and Recreation Association of America to build up wholesome physical and mental attributes in Americans will be greatly enhanced in practical value. The increasing spirit of cooperation between factions in this nation will benefit and the ideals of your organization will be broadcast on a superior scale.

This is an age of publicity, not of the press agent. The press agent has dug his own grave. The idiot of fiction who walks into a newspaper office with a faked up story about an actress falling out of the window of a six-story building and escaping with her life is rapidly passing and in his place we find the so-called feature writer. The average city editor wants neither. He wants a straight news man who will write a news story without branching into literary channels.

We often have what is known as the human interest story. In this is found an unusual detail that will appeal to readers of the paper be it heart throb or "sob stuff" or material of a triumphant nature. As long as it has news foundation and can be embellished by the deft touch of a re-write man, it may be classed as good stuff.

Cultivate a "nose for news." Put yourself in the place of a reader of the paper. See how your contemplated story would look to you, then go ahead. If the city editor kills it, don't cancel your subscription to the paper and go to the rival sheet! Just remember that either a late advertisement came in marked "Must" for the next edition or

else the story had no value to the paper. Don't be discouraged. What if your living depended on getting publicity across on a space rate?

The United States of America stands in need of physically, mentally and spiritually forceful, efficient and human people. The work of your organization, including as it does activities from physical training to the drama, is one of the finest fundamental training programs for Americanization. What is finer for any community than the drama? What better than the field day of the Atlantic City schools at the Airport Stadium. And what better than the spirit of sportsmanship, so beloved by our British cousins, which automatically is instilled into the hearts of our countrymen during such programs.

Is it not, then, a goal worth striving for to obtain publicity in the newspapers of your community? Is it not in a sense a paying proposition when you consider that not only does the paper's circulation read of your work but, if it is of sufficient importance, such publicity is picked up by press services and broadcast throughout the nation?

If through your primary efforts America builds up a nation, not of tired business men and worn-out housewives, but a sturdy race of people prepared for emergency, your purpose has been accomplished in at least one degree. Your scope of work has a powerful appeal. It is the foundation upon which to build. It not only has need of publicity but it can exert a demand for public attention through the newspapers.

Division B

Speaking on the general subject of Publicity, Frank Alvah Parsons, President of New York School of Fine and Applied Art, New York City, made the following statements:

"If publicity is valuable, it is important to know why it is and how the benefit of publicity can be applied. Publicity is good when it is not run into the ground by being overdone, when it is intelligently done and when it gets results. Publicity is a form of salesmanship. It is a science and a psychological art. There are definite principles underlying it.

"In selling recreation there are three things to be considered—

1. The commodity

The qualities which are attractive in play must be in plain sight. The recreation worker must know what he believes—must know the things

which people will like most. *Know your commodity and its most attractive features.*

2. The audience

The recreation worker in selling recreation must know his audience and this is difficult. Things must be dressed up differently. Varied groups require varied appeals.

3. The symbols

The recreation worker must know perfectly the symbols with which he gets things over. The symbols with which printed publicity is expressed are the following:

1. Copy

Copy is not everything; words are not all, but the same law which applies to words applies to other symbols.

It is well not to introduce too many things into the human mind and never two that are diametrically opposed. One will neutralize the other and both will lose their force. It is important to remember that words and pictures must say the same thing. Illustrations must have value in expressing a thought.

2. Ornament

There is nothing so distracting as ornament placed where it does not belong. A fundamental principle to keep in mind is, "Put nothing in a piece of publicity that does not belong, that does not say anything, or is ugly."

3. Type

Guard against using too many kinds of type. One family of type is all that is needed for the expression of one idea. The kind of type used must be appropriate to the idea expressed. There is such a thing as a play type.

It makes a difference where copies, pictures and other symbols are used. They must be placed where they belong with reference to each other. There must be a layout which is intelligent. In general, the literature on recreation is so crowded that the material is not sufficiently organized to be found by the reader. If a poster is attractive enough and is harmonious, it is unnecessary to say much on it.

The language of science and art has the following symbols:

1. Form

Harmony is a law of life. The observance of this law is fundamental to good recreation literature. The right shape must go in the right spot. The material must be in harmony with its form.

2. The message

The optical center falls above the real center

of a page. Two-thirds of the printed material should, therefore, be above the actual center. A page should be well-balanced. Avoid over-weighting it either with type or pictures. There are certain fundamental principles to be observed about the message which the printed and the illustrations convey as well as about form and arrangement. There is often more in illusion than fact and suggestion is more powerful than fact.

Simplicity is an important principle. Anything which is not essential should be omitted.

Statements should be put strongly. Allow the subject to speak with some decision, and be clear.

Still another essential element is attractiveness. There is a difference between being attractive and attracting attention. The recreation worker must know what is attractive.

Not only the type but the paper must look like and harmonize with the subject under discussion. Color, too, must express the thought. The larger the area the softer the color should be. The smaller the area the louder the color may be.

Enough blank space should be left between the ideas to make each stand out and be a distinct unit. The distance between two units which are related should be one-half to two-thirds the width of the narrower unit.

Community Art

(Continued from page 690)

and that it is the unity of the arts and the unity of their appeal which must be at the basis of any real, successful and vital community effort.

I don't mean to say that you should be too theoretical about it, but if a community is going to open its soul through the arts, all of the arts that fit in together must have a fair share at the individual soul. One soul may be touched more by music, and another by the line, and another by color. And this unity of the arts, mind you, is nothing new, but it is what was a commonplace in the earlier civilizations. All the arts grouped around the temple or around the forum or around the cathedral. They were the great flowerings of the human spirit in the past. Those things were unconscious. But now when we more or less consciously want to take up and do what we can, make our contribution, it seems to me we must remember the lesson of the past and remember that the great work was always part of the community life.

The statues that we admire so much today weren't cut to be put in museums. They were cut to be put in a certain place in community life. The plays that we read in books were to be played for a certain audience as part of the community life in that place.

And so, it seems to me, from every point of view, that the important things for us who are leaders in the community, no matter what our own particular element of chief interest may be, is to watch and foster in every way that we can the community efforts which are now emphasizing the unity of the arts wherever they spring up. Let us watch that, because it may be the beginning of a very, very important development in our whole national life.

Junior Girls' Honor Point Awarding

BY

LOTTIE A. McDERMOTT

Department of Recreation, Detroit, Michigan

Saturday, January 17th, was a memorable day in the lives of girls attending Detroit's recreation centers. Nearly one thousand girls from all sections of the city were present at the Atkinson Community House to receive their awards for attendance and proficiency in the various activities of the Department during the past year.

In 1916 the Recreation Department adopted an honor point system for junior girls. At that time all girls who had earned ten points in at least three activities received a felt arm-band with the word "Honor" on it. Then a new leaf was added for every ten points, and when a girl had earned 75 points she was entitled to a ring.

Under the new system adopted in 1921 the girls receive Honor Pins and Certificates. The Honor Pins were designed especially for the Department, and the design used represents the head of Diana—symbolizing modesty, grace, maidenly vigor, love of the outdoors, as well as music and dancing. When a girl earns 10 points she receives a certificate; 25 points, a bronze Diana head pin; 50 points, a silver pin; 75 points, a silver and blue enamel pin; and 100 points, a gold pin.

At the awarding on January 17th—712 girls received Certificates (10 points), 191 girls received Bronze Pins (25 points), 46 girls received Silver

(Continued on page 724)

Recruiting and Training Recreation Leadership*

By

T. E. RIVERS

*Manager, Personnel Bureau, Playground and
Recreation Association of America*

"The foundation of my own historical philosophy," says James Harvey Robinson in the October issue of the *Survey Graphic*, "is the simple proposition that the overwhelming part of our beliefs and institutions and habits, in general, are as they are because they have been as they have been."

An essential factor in the new type of leadership needed in the world today is recognition of this point of view so well stated by Dr. Robinson; but this is not all. An openminded, courageous, flexible approach to the process of creating new beliefs, forming different habits and creating other institutions all better adapted to the changing needs of modern life, should and will characterize the recreation leadership of tomorrow.

In the same article quoted above Dr. Robinson briefly sketches some of the outstanding facts of history and then concludes with this statement:

"We are at the beginning of the beginning rather than in a somewhat advanced and ultimate phase of human achievement. The human experiment seems to me now about to start.—'The tempo of the overture has increased.—The nimblest fingers will not be able to keep up with the score unless we acquire unprecedented dexterity.'"

Joseph K. Hart in a thought-provoking article on *Power and Culture* in which he traces the rise of man and his conquest of nature points out that power is the fundamental factor. First, through power of a primitive kind, then through power in abundance by means of the highly developed automatic machine man has largely overcome the pressing needs of primary wants and acquired freedom or leisure.

If, as Dr. Robinson says, the human experiment is about to start; if through power man has made his upward climb over all the obstacles of

nature to the possession of leisure; if, as some of us in the recreation profession believe, leisure offers an unexplored and undeveloped field of human relations, then it is our obligation, yes, our high privilege, to seek out and find the power that will impel us on to the next higher, and, we always hope, richer and fuller plane of life.

I believe we know *what* this power is. It is not the harnessed forces of nature. It is not the mechanical invention of man. It *is* man. The power needed in this our present phase of human life when the use of leisure is so vital is leadership—courageous, resourceful, energetic, crusading, trained, varied leadership. A leadership that looks upon habits as paths useful in guiding us through the wilderness of the past but now to be left for the journey on the wide highways of the future; a leadership whose beliefs are broad and ventilated by refreshing currents from other fields of thought; a leadership that regards institutions as stepping stones and not as sacred resting places walled around with glory of past achievement where rest lies in waiting for those whose emotionalism is dead.

Perhaps these introductory remarks will help in our orientation for I believe we should feel with H. G. Wells that we are at the real beginning, with J. H. Robinson that the curtain has just arisen, with Joseph K. Hart that power is the fundamental factor and that in the field of human relations leadership is the source of that power.

As I see it, there are four types of leadership:

In connection with the first type—the recruiting and training of professional paid workers—I am reminded of the story of a Bishop who addressed a graduating class of divinity students on the topic of *Dignity*. He urged them to stand upon their dignity. One student came forward afterward and asked, "Bishop, how can we stand on our

*Address given at Eleventh Recreation Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 17-22, 1924.

dignity?" and the Bishop replied, "Put it under your feet!"

While I agree with the Bishop that we cannot be concerned too much with our professional dignity, at the same time there is a value in recognizing and appreciating the growth and development of recreation leadership into its present place of professional standing in the country. As evidence of this I cite briefly the facts that last year over 12,000 workers on full or part time were employed in community recreation work; that nearly \$15,000,000 was spent for public recreation; that federal, state and city governments are giving legislative recognition to the importance of recreation on the basis that it is a governmental function to promote happiness; that communities are paying salaries for professional leadership on a scale that compares favorably with other professions; that standards of work are being set up; that there is a growing quantity and quality of recreation literature on the history, philosophy and technique of recreation; that in recognition of this development over 120 colleges, universities and professional schools are giving some kind of training in an effort to meet the demand for recreation leadership.

From the point of view of developing leaders, then, our first obligation is to seek out and attract unusual men and women of native ability and prepare them for positions of professional leadership. Can we not find in the high schools capable men and women who will seek further recreation training in schools and colleges? Are we ready to recommend and push ahead staff workers who are qualified to assume larger responsibility? Is it not wise to interest college graduates who can bring a cultural background and emotional enthusiasm which rightly directed may add power and new blood to our staffs? Should we not seek out socially inclined, motor-minded business men and those from other professions whose qualities can be adapted to recreation leadership?

If these and other methods which you will think of are followed, we shall have a source from which cities can select leaders who will not only do credit to the profession but who will lead us forward to greater distances in the field of human relations.

But the professional worker alone is not all. There is a reservoir of power in the often discussed and sometimes maligned volunteer worker. I heard a social worker once say, "The volunteer worker is a myth." If I interpret facts correctly I believe firmly that the present growth of the

community recreation movement in America is in a large measure due to the vision, enthusiasm and unselfish devotion of a large body of volunteer workers.

For the purpose of recruiting and training, I think of volunteers in two groups. The first group is more nearly like the professional worker in that the volunteer gives more or less definite time and technical skill to the development of the recreation program. I mean workers who conduct clubs, lead games, coach dramatics, teach handcraft, tell stories and in other ways furnish the activities leadership of a recreation program.

Through publicity, through personal contact, through institutes, our volunteer leaders if adequately recruited and trained can become of great importance in supplying our communities with needed leadership.

That local executives are recognizing this is proved by the fact that last year 229 cities reported over 5,000 volunteer workers assisting the employed executive. To supply these workers 65 cities reported volunteer training classes; in 53 cities the enrollment was 2,674.

Some executives, with good results, are now limiting the number of volunteers admitted to institutes and are requiring a definite amount of service in return for the training. A superintendent from a Pennsylvania town told me recently that he allotted to each organization and factory in the town two places in the institutes. Not only was the quota filled but one factory superintendent came to see him and strongly urged that his factory be allowed five persons.

I believe the holding of institutes for the training of volunteer leaders in technical activities offers an excellent way to supplement the busy executive and multiply the quantity of available leaders.

There is a third type of leadership in the leisure time movement whose help in the past has been indispensable, and whose importance to present plans and future progress are second to none. I refer to that group of workers who for purposes of clarity might be called supporters or non-technical leaders. You will know what I mean by this when I mention actively working board members, energetic committee members, champions who will speak and write in the interest of recreation. They are interpreters, if you will, men and women who can make known to the public the objectives of your system and can interpret your work in terms of community values—not in generalities, but concretely in terms of improved health, decreased

crime, creative achievement in drama, music, art, games, better understanding between rival groups, intelligent community loyalty, the germ of a high patriotism, improved citizenship expressing itself through a spirit of joy for joy's sake, and through definite forms of service to the church, the school, the club, the city government.

In this list would be financial contributors, cooperative city officials, organization executives, merchants, manufacturers and other leaders. Here are men and women who are not and cannot become paid professional workers, who cannot be used for activities leadership but whose influence and abilities can and must furnish the supporting leadership without which we fall.

In the fourth place there is another kind of training which in itself probably represents one of the objectives of the whole recreation movement. You may feel that this is too general and has no place in this discussion. And yet I want to risk making this point that our obligation and need is to recruit and train not only professional workers, volunteer helpers and supporters but all the individuals that make up the community in play activities. I mean that our training of all the people in the use of leisure may be such that eventually we shall work ourselves out of a job. If each individual has developed a spontaneous play spirit, has acquired a varied assortment of program material, is in possession of rules, methods, customs and habits that go to fill up well-spent leisure; if he is resourceful in creating joy-bringing and soul-developing experiences, then our play life becomes natural, almost second nature. We shall never reach the goal that lies ahead of the community recreation movement until something approaching this ideal is reached. When this objective is attained through widespread and popular training processes, play will be as inseparable and as vital to our life as health, religion and politics.

Perhaps I can illustrate what I mean. Religion of one form or another is or was a part of the life of every person. This fact is due not only to professional religious leaders like ministers and priests, not only to deacons, church boards and volunteer religious workers, not only to lay supporters but also to the fact that the whole people, everyone, is given an opportunity for some form of religious training—a prayer, a hymn, a ceremony, a sacrifice, or form to the end that whatever value religion has to offer to the life of the individual and to the community is there for the having. So should it be with play.

In the same way to a lesser degree health education has become almost universal—children use tooth brushes, observe rules of cleanliness, understand elementary diet facts and generally observe health rules much more than was customary a generation ago. This is true not only because of doctors, health officers and workers but also to a widespread popular health education or training.

One of the functions of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, as I see it, is to keep in touch and study the trends and anticipate the needs of the recreation movement. The Association has been and is concerned with this problem of leadership. An effort is being made to help through the establishment of a Community Recreation Training School. This school was established by Community Service and is conducted in cooperation with the South Park Commission of Chicago. During the last four years twenty-two sessions have been held with an enrollment of approximately 600 men and women. Those attending have come from all parts of the country. Though the primary purpose has been to give further training to prospective workers already possessing some training and experience, at the same time all four of the above mentioned types of leadership have been represented. We feel that the strength of the training offered lies in the fact that the material presented is not so much a history of what has been done and a discussion of existing methods but rather in the fact that an effort is made to know and understand the trends in the recreation movement. The training then becomes an instrument that helps the worker to be ready for the future. This means the courses are flexible and changing from year to year as the experience and observations of the faculty members call for changes. This is made possible by the fact that the faculty members spend all of the time between sessions in practical field work and are therefore in touch with new developments as they take place.

The type of worker recruited as indicated above is one more or less experienced in some form of recreation or community work, who has had training in some special recreation, physical education, dramatic or music school, and who feels the need of further supplementary work in the latest development, and especially in methods of community organization, finance and publicity as well as activities.

The workers are drawn from graduates of special schools such as Chicago Recreation Training School, Springfield and Chicago Young Men's

Christian Association Colleges, Savage and Sargent Schools, conservatories of music and schools of dramatic art; from other agencies including churches, chambers of commerce, schools, social work agencies and business. We have tried each year to recruit a limited number of college men who are just graduating. And we have urged superintendents of recreation to recommend staff workers who are capable of assuming independent responsibility.

We have tried to make the final selection on the basis of the requirements of the cities that are asking our help in filling positions.

In order to help keep able workers in the field we try to assist them in securing better positions and increased salaries.

All this pertains primarily to the year-round paid executives and does not concern the volunteer or that large body of workers who are employed in summer positions.

Perhaps I have already gone long enough for one speaker and I am anxious that there shall be a full discussion of this whole problem for I believe this meeting or the whole Congress could do nothing more valuable than to bring to the attention of the public an appreciation of the importance of recreation leadership and to point out practical suggestions toward the solutions of the problem of recruiting and training the types of leadership needed.

For the sake of discussion let me throw out these questions:

1. Are we agreed on the type of leader needed in the recreation profession?
2. What new methods of recruiting can we use?
3. Is there need for a further development of an independent national training school for recreation leaders run in close connection with daily developments in the leisure time field?
4. How can recreation executives help further in finding and training leaders?
5. Have we reached the time when state boards of examiners should pass upon minimum qualifications of recreation workers?
6. What suggestions have we to offer colleges and universities where some effort is being made to give courses in recreation leadership?
7. And finally, how can we keep in the recreation profession the open-minded, forward-looking, crusading spirit that shall make of us all team-workers in the great adventure of human relations and brotherhood?

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper the point was stressed that more use should be made of colleges, normal schools and special schools. These institutions, it was felt, must be encouraged and recognized if they are to continue training recreation workers.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that workers must in the main be recruited locally and diverted from other lines of work if they seem better qualified for the recreation field. What we need in community recreation is not so much the technician, but the man of vision, imagination, initiative and spirituality. The recreation worker must have these qualities but, in addition, he must have something of the knowledge and experience of the business man, the financier, the architect, the doctor, teacher and educator. The recreation movement must develop leaders who can visualize the right environment and re-create it.

Provision for Recreation Space

(Continued from page 684)

rarely taken with respect to land that is not under process of development, and they are extravagantly costly; for one reason, because of the tendency to give liberal rewards; for another, because the land taken has already become worth many times its original farm value. I could give one hundred illustrations, but will mention only one here. The Betsy Head Park in the Brownsville district of Brooklyn represents about six acres. In 1900 I could have purchased this property, in fact it was offered to me as part of a larger tract, at \$1,500 an acre, or \$9,000. In 1914 the city paid a quarter of a million dollars for the same property and assessed every lot within a mile of it.

Second—*Constitutionality*. Is such mandatory legislation as you propose constitutional?

We do not propose mandatory legislation. We will not require every sub-divider to set aside land, but only those who file their plans and sell by the recorded plat. This allows any person who so desires to sell by metes and bounds, stone markers and similar devices, and thus evade the necessity of setting aside 7 per cent. of their property for recreational purposes. It is also intended that this legislation shall apply only to outlying and

(Continued on page 708)

The National Social Work Council

IN WHICH THE P. R. A. A. COOPERATES

The problems in the Boy Scout movement, in the Girl Scout movement, the Camp Fire Girl movement, in the Playground and Recreation Association of America, are very similar and it seemed to many of the leaders that much might be gained if representatives of the various national social work organizations should be meeting frequently for conference. For a little more than four years now these conference meetings have been held about once a month. A splendid understanding has grown up between the representatives of the different organizations. Men and women in the localities far removed from national headquarters have often been surprised as they have raised various questions to find that there has been very careful consideration on some of these problems by all of the leading national groups and that the executives have been trying to work cooperatively in solving the problems. The aim of the National Social Work Council has been entirely the improvement of the work which is being done through these national organizations. It has been one of the few organizations not undertaking to do anything to anyone else.

The group has invited some of the "best minds" to give the most searching criticism of the work of national social agencies. Criticism from every source has been brought to the meetings for consideration. Fundamental problems have been discussed in a cooperative spirit.

At first the group had no constitution, no officers, no treasury. Later it was realized that full time leadership was needed because so many important matters were coming up which needed to be followed through, and no one had the time necessary to do the work required. So the group formally organized and the name finally chosen was The National Social Work Council. The purpose as stated in the constitution is to help national social work agencies, groups of such agencies, and formal organizations of such agencies representing special interests more readily to exchange information, to provide for regular conferences between leaders, to provide, through its committees, for the investigation and study of common problems. The financial support of the Council for a three-year period was secured on the basis of a budget not to exceed \$20,000 a year.

The common experiences of the national social work organizations will be reduced to writing, statements of facts of value to all will be mimeographed and sent to the organizations represented. The leaders in a sense will go to school to one another and their full time leader whom they have themselves chosen. Experiences with reference to accounting, publicity, money-raising, and legislative and other special problems will be pooled through the Council, and the leaders expect through this cooperative undertaking to be able through the years to work more effectively to secure greater results with an economy of effort put forth.

There seems to be general satisfaction among those who know most about national social work that the national organizations have their own cooperative organization and are working earnestly together to try to improve their own work. Local organizations have united in local councils of social work. There seems to be equal reason for a national council.

It has been suggested that the Council should bring "pressure" to bear on organizations to bring them all up to a certain minimum standard. The delegates in the Council have been practically unanimous in their feeling that they have more faith in education than they have in any form of force. The Council does not expect to use force directly or indirectly. Most individuals in local and national social work want to know what is the right thing to do and want help to do what is right. Education in the long run will carry further than any form of force. The membership of the council is limited to national social work agencies having field workers assisting local communities or local institutions or having field work to secure special legislation and also supported by contributions from the general public. The organizations which have been active in the Council are:

The American Red Cross
American Social Hygiene Association
Boy Scouts of America
National Health Council
American Association for Organizing Family Social Work

American Association for Labor Legislation
 International Committee of Young Men's
 Christian Association
 Girl Scouts of America
 Young Women's Christian Association
 National Organization for Public Health Nurs-
 ing
 National Child Labor Committee
 National Tuberculosis Association
 Playground and Recreation Association of
 America
 National Association of Travelers' Aid Socie-
 ties
 National Consumers' League
 Camp Fire Girls

A number of organizations not now represented in the Council have indicated a desire to have a part in the work of the Council and it is expected that the number of organizations will be increased.

The Council has recently elected David H. Holbrook Secretary and he has accepted the position and will become the full time leader in the work of the Council. Mr. Holbrook has been active in the Council from the beginning. Mr. Holbrook comes to the Council from the position of Secretary in the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, which position he has held since 1920. For two years before this he was in responsible executive positions with the American Red Cross. He has also had many years of successful experience in educational work. Mr. Holbrook is a graduate of Ripon College, Wisconsin.

A number of the leaders in national social work organizations have stated that they have received the greatest possible help from the meetings of the Council because of the fine cooperative spirit which has been shown in these meetings.

City Planning on a Large Scale

(Continued from page 688)

Department to provide the land and supervise the decoration and maintenance of the grounds. It will save the purchase price of individual pieces of land for playground purposes, and it is our experience that where a properly equipped playground exists in a public park, the destruction of decorative vegetation is reduced to a minimum. There is no reason why each neighborhood park

over 50 acres in extent, properly designed, cannot provide recreational facilities for old and young without in any way detracting from the value of the landscape, which has hitherto been considered the prime essential in park design."

Mr. Shearer cites Minneapolis and Kansas City as excellent examples of systematic park development. In these cities many millions of dollars have been spent on a park program during the past fifteen or twenty years and more than one acre of improved park area is provided for every hundred inhabitants, the annual per capita charges for maintenance being from three to five times as great as that of Los Angeles. Phoenix, Arizona, a small city in comparison with those mentioned, has recently purchased from the Federal Government 18,000 acres of forest reserves at a cost of \$18,000, to be used for park development, the land being five miles outside the city limits.

In estimating the cost to Los Angeles of securing additional park land, Mr. Shearer says, "The City Planning Commission, after an exhaustive study of the problem, estimates that a district bond issue amounting to about 2% of the assessed valuation would be the proper ratio of expenditure for park purchase. Assuming that recently sub-divided property, selected where least desirable for residence purposes, can be secured for \$1,000 per lot or \$5,000 per acre, and outlying acreage in and around the drainage channels can be secured at \$1,000 per acre, a fair average price would be \$3,000 per acre, with variations in price according to location and surroundings. A thirty-year district bond issue of \$27,000,000 would secure approximately 9,000 acres of park land, the equivalent of 90 parks 100 acres in extent, or 180 parks 50 acres in extent, or any modification of that amount to suit the individual case. To pay off this 2% bond issue in thirty years would require an average tax annually of 12½¢ per \$100 assessed valuation for sinking fund and interest at 6%, very easy terms on which to acquire adequate space for neighborhood parks. There is no case on record where an expenditure for park purposes ever depreciated the value of the property assessed. If real estate sub-dividers keep on cutting up the acreage into lots without making adequate provision for parks, and the people who ultimately purchase and occupy the sub-divisions persistently refuse to meet the cost of acquiring the necessary territory, then some drastic legislation will have to be enacted for the protection of the individual and to insure the welfare, health and safety of the community.

City-Wide Gardening for Children

By

G. D. BRANDON, Supt.

Recreation and Playground Association
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Most of the criticism of our schools today is that they fail to meet the changing needs of our children industrially and socially. Before the days of marked centralization of population, most of the industries were associated with the home, and boys and girls had an opportunity to share in the varied activities. The gardening movement, as is carried on today, makes possible some degree of participation and many believe there is no more effective way for bringing boys and girls to a closer relationship with their environment and the affairs of life than that offered by productive gardening. Further, it has the advantage of providing the schools with a splendid means of industrial training.

Every city has many unsightly spots that can be made to blossom with potatoes, small vegetables and flowers. This is beautifying in its effect, as well as useful in supplying productive occupation to hundreds of children, teaching them industry and thrift and giving them a very definite part in supplying the needs of the home.

Gardening is a form of recreation with a purpose. It provides outdoor exercise and the spiritual satisfaction of seeing the results of one's labor developing daily. The association of the boy and girl with growing plants and flowers will do much toward developing better citizenship. Gardening furnishes a knowledge of the wonderful provision of nature and develops a self reliance that comes only by doing definite things.

Our garden plots are secured and operated as near the school building as possible and in cooperation with the school authorities. Over three hundred children now have their little plots averaging twelve by eighteen feet.

The following suggestions are issued in printed form to the children:

1. One garden lot will be sold to each child for ten cents, and with it will be given a variety of seeds for the first planting.
2. Each child must care for his or her own

garden, and cannot call in other persons to help.

3. The Association will furnish a gardener who will be at the gardens daily, and will show the children how to do the planting and care for the gardens.

4. The children are asked to report fully and at once any damage done to the gardens.

5. The work of each gardener will be watched closely through the summer, and a prize medal will be given to each good gardener.

6. The gardens are yours, the produce will be yours. We hope you will be proud of them and care for them accordingly.

Science and Nature Study as Play

(Continued from page 694)

that attendance at this series over a period of years constitutes a liberal education. When it began five years ago, it was distinctly an experiment. Today it is one of the largest and most successful parts of our work, as you can realize when I tell you that last year approximately 564,000 people were reached through this department.

Briefly, the method is this—the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences will loan to any citizen for three days a set of slides from its collection, which numbers over 51,000. With this loan goes a stereopticon lantern, for few people own one. The whole scheme is on the library book plan. In the Society's collection of slides are travel, literature, art, history, biography, science, industrial processes, Americanization. These slides go to organizations of all kinds, to clubs, churches, classes and last, but not least, into homes.

The Society's program is a community program in every sense. It is an attempt to fill purposefully the ever-increasing leisure hours, and the people of Buffalo are behind it. The concrete expression of opinion that the Society is filling a real need came just about a year ago when, in November, 1923, the citizens of Buffalo in a referendum voted to build a million dollar museum where, all departments housed together in one building, at the population center of the city, it will be of increasingly greater service to the community; where Buffalo, the Niagara frontier, New York State, the United States and, finally, the world, can be studied and loved.

"What one knows best, one loves best."

Provision for Recreation Space

(Continued from page 704)

unorganized land. Land already laid out in blocks for close habitation will be exempted from the action of the law.

How will this work? Our cautious friends tell us that every sub-divider will sell by metes and bounds, and thus dispose of the matter. I can assure you just as confidentially that their position is entirely academic and theoretic. As a practical real estate man I have actually developed over two hundred and fifty sub-divisions, involving 100,000 lots, and I can tell you that no practical real estate man developing a property of reasonable size will take the trouble and incur the risks of error on selling by metes and bounds in order to save 7 per cent., especially when he is setting aside at least 30 per cent. for streets. This is more markedly true when the real estate man learns the advertising advantage to be gained by offering playground space to his prospective customers.

Third—*Limiting the law to large tracts.* Some of our most sympathetic friends and co-workers want to see a bill passed that will limit the segregation for playground space to tracts of more than ten acres on the ground that to impose such an obligation on owners of small parcels will work a hardship and result in playgrounds too small to be of use. This is again a purely academic point of view and constitutes a bugaboo that will disappear in the light of experience. In the first place, nine out of ten tracts of less than ten acres that are not in a swamp, or on a ledge of rocks, have at some time in the past been platted in the original sub-division of which this small tract is a part, and having been platted will not be subject to the terms of the bill. In the second place, while it is a very difficult matter to sell out a large tract and describe all the lots by metes and bounds, it is a very simple matter to describe by metes and bounds the few lots embraced in a small parcel. In fact, it is the method now normally employed, so that no hardship is imposed on the individual owner of a small parcel; and by including the small parcels the law can be made of uniform application, thus destroying any possibility of its being declared unconstitutional.

Fourth—*Effect of playgrounds on surrounding land values.* There is little doubt that small play-

grounds placed in front of houses injure the property directly facing it, but a little intelligence used in the planning of these recreation acres actually enhances the value of the property that looks out upon it. Make your plans so that the playground space is in the rear of houses and plant a fringe of Lombardy poplars, flanked by hardy shrubs, 20 feet wide, and you have a protection against noise and out of the back windows a much more attractive outlook than a neighbor's back yard, kitchen and sleeping porch.

To the sub-divider the great asset in a playground, however, is its advertising value which increases as the remaining lots lessen in number and thus become more difficult to sell. We have learned from practical experience that our playground sites are paid for many times over in the pull they exercise with prospective customers who have children.

The final objection is that these segregated spaces do not fit into any comprehensive city planning system. Our bill will provide that wherever a city planning commission is in existence, the locations of these play spaces are selected subject to the approval of the planning commission.

Now, I have just made some figures to indicate to you how significant this thing is. In the City of Chicago, more than one square mile of land is absorbed by houses each year. I am inclined to think it is nearer two. In the City of New York, over two square miles of land are absorbed each year, or enough to supply separate homes for ten thousand people. In the cities of the United States each year there is no doubt that a quarter of a million people are absolutely deprived of the possibilities of play spaces by the short-sighted and yet greedy-through-ignorance methods, the current methods of real estate operators all over the country.

Now, that is the thing, ladies and gentlemen, that we are trying to remedy. We hope you will give us your thoughts, good wishes and cooperation.

The Oregon Social Welfare Conference, in its bulletin of July ninth, announced:

"The bill to acquire ten per cent. of newly platted lands to be designated for park purposes was approved in principle."

The same bill has been approved by the Washington State Federation of Labor.

Samuel Collyer, Executive Secretary of the Seattle Real Estate Association, has expressed his full sympathy with the idea.

Robert Woods

In the death of Robert Woods on February 18, 1925, the national leisure time movement has lost one of its most devoted workers and ablest leaders. Without thought of himself he has worked steadily year after year to give opportunity for all men to be more a vital part of the world in which they live.

The Pending Child Labor Amendment

In the midst of the discussion on the Child Labor Amendment, it is well to remember the facts leading up to the submission of the Amendment to the several state legislatures. Congress twice tried to regulate child labor; first by the Act known as the Child Labor Interstate Commerce Act, passed in 1916 and declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, by a five to four decision, nine months later; second, by the Child Labor Tax Act passed in 1919, and declared unconstitutional in 1922.

As a result of these decisions Congress voted to submit to the state legislatures a Child Labor Amendment which provides that:

Section I. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

Section II. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

If the Amendment is ratified, it is probable that an Act setting up very much the same standards as the two former Acts will be passed by Congress.

Importance of Providing Parks

(Continued from page 692)

What we need is cooperation of everybody that has the thought in his mind and has the welfare of children at heart to push along this idea.

We have states where legislature after legislature has passed laws similar to this and the Governor has simply, as a matter of course, vetoed them. And that pleases a certain class of people, because they think that it is an impulsive, an emotional and a sort-of chaotic thing that has no merit in it. But I am not going to take any time to explain to this audience the merits of the playground. I am not going to try to explain to you how important it is that the health of the children should be conserved or how they should be afforded a place away from the streets, so they can be safe. But I do want to force home to you the conviction that has come to us in connection with our work, and I suppose we are probably one of the worst offenders in this respect, because we have thrown thousands and thousands and thousands of lots on the market and sold them en masse, without this provision. But, of course, we either had to buy the land ourselves and open the parks or secure the cooperation of the owner (which is very difficult and hard to procure), or secure legislation.

Now, the idea that Mr. Harmon has in his mind is an excellent one. It is a feasible one, and it is the only just way, after all. There may be a thousand lots when a farm is opened near a congested section. Take 10 per cent. or 7 per cent., whatever the percentage is, out of that mass of lots and set it aside for a park. How small the cost is! But let those thousand lots grow up into houses and improvements of all kinds, and then when the necessity is present, when it is forced home upon the consciousness of everybody, then go in and try to buy that. Why, it is a mountain of expense, and to spread that over the community is all out of proportion.

And so the sane and sensible and economical and practical method is by legislation that is effective. And in a very short time, in an amazingly short time, a wonderful transformation will take place. I know it because of the multitude of operations with which we are coming in contact.

We can set aside, in a large measure, the voluntary contributions that are applied to this work and apply them to something that is vastly more important and needs money just as badly, and let the burden rest where it belongs.

We can use our own personal effort in endorsing the proposition when it is presented and urging our friends; and if we have any access to legislators, present it to them and urge upon them the importance of this movement.

Paddle Tennis

Over twenty years ago in Albion, Michigan, Frank Peer Beal wanted to play tennis in his backyard. Ingeniously, and with the only resources available, he used chicken wire for a net, constructed a crude paddle and marked the court with tennis tape discarded from the college grounds. A short time afterward, with his first money he bought a tennis racquet and played the regular game.

All through his later experience in coaching mass games and athletics in China and during the World War, Mr. Beal had in mind the experience of his boyhood in playing tennis in a limited space and with inexpensive equipment. After the War, while associated with the Judson Memorial Church, he made his own experience available for the boys and girls of Judson Memorial Church by introducing paddle tennis in Washington Square. In 1924 he secured permission from Park Commissioner Francis B. Gallatin to mark several paddle tennis courts in Washington Square Park in the protected enclosure between the fountain and the sidewalk, using the Fifth Avenue Coach Company's heavy stands for net posts. During Boys' Week in April, 1924, the game was chosen as one of the main competitive events for Athletic Day of that week, and a tournament was conducted with entries from sixteen religious denominations. Since that day paddle tennis has grown in popularity and there have been many adaptations such as that devised by some boys of Sullivan Street, who were found playing on the street with a lead pipe stretched across bricks piled up as net posts. Pieces of barrel staves served as racquets, and for marking the courts they had used slacked lime from a barrel at hand.

Realizing the necessity for standardizing the game in some form and providing proper equipment for it, Mr. Beal and his associates manufactured as cheaply as possible a simple standardized equipment for the official game. A paddle was produced of specially constructed wood affording strength and lightness, simple and comfortable to handle and yet costing a little. A ball similar to a tennis ball was adopted, constructed of sponge rubber and rubberized wool cover, which maintains an indefinite period of life and yet costs considerably less than a regular tennis ball. At the present time an institution outfit for four players may be secured at \$8. This consists of one net, two net posts with floor hooks, four paddles and two balls. With indoor post bases there is an

additional charge of \$3 per set. At small additional cost a waterproof equipment bag may be secured in which the outfit may be easily carried.

The game is played on a court marked as is a regular tennis court but with all dimensions halved. The actual area used is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the area of a regular court.

Four full-sized paddle tennis courts can be laid out on the space of one regulation tennis court, with two feet of space between each and an additional foot and a half on each side of a court. Each court may be used for a singles or a doubles game. By the playing of doubles, or four to each court, sixteen can play at one time on the space usually required for four in tennis.

A Paddle Tennis Association has been formed composed of tennis enthusiasts and including individuals and institutions. Further information may be secured by writing the American Paddle Tennis Association, 800 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Six Acres of Ice

The local ice company of Port Chester, New York, has for three years been obliged to rule skaters off its property because of the many nuisances committed. Early in October Miss Rosalind Rieman, Port Chester's Director of Recreation, approached the company with the suggestion that a supervised skating rink was a very different affair from a mere place to skate. This suggestion appealed to the company and one day its officials attended a Recreation Commission Board meeting. Things began to happen. The ice company asked that a few simple rules be enforced. Only persons wearing skates were to be permitted on the ice. No sticks, stones and other foreign matter were to be thrown on the ice. There could be no fires around the pond. There must be an officer in charge, and no skating would be allowed except on special days. All skaters must leave the pond at 10 o'clock.

Then, since the property bordered on the towns of Rye and Harrison, it seemed only fair to let them in on the fun. Rye agreed to meet the expenses and Harrison would supply the officers for all skating hours. Then came the Boy Scout officials with a suggestion that their cabin be used on skating days. The New York, Stamford Railroad agreed to carry the red ball sign on appointed days.

The scene was set, and on December 26th the pond opened with almost 500 people on skates!

Fall River Boys Take to New Center*

A blaze of lights rends the long, dark street lined with mills and dark tenements in long jagged tiers. Shouts of hundreds of boys at play shatter the stillness. A man, weary from his day's toil in the mills, leans against a dark hulk of a building across the street from the school. He watches with sluggish interest, and wonders why there had been no place like that for him to play in when, like the boys whose heads he sees bobbing back and forth through the windows, he left school, as soon as the law allowed, and went to work in the mills.

That is the most active of Fall River's new school community centers on a busy night. And, when the boys are there, every night is a busy one.

All the energy dammed up by the deadly monotonous treadmill of the day's work is loosed into the games which are going on in every room. In the basement, a new Dempsey in the embryo is trying his fists against an imaginary Firpo, in the person of the fellow with whom he comes home from work every day. The heavy slap of the gloves, the shouts of encouragement or derision from the ringside of cronies keenly intent on the outcome, resound in the white-washed, unfurnished basement room.

Improvised bowling alleys testify to the ingenuity of man and fun of the sport "for the fun of it," as balls go rolling with smart clicks against the defenseless nine pins. Two games of handball are in vociferous progress in other basement rooms.

Upstairs, in one of the school's rooms, every desk is filled with card players. A lad oblivious of the noise, is intent on making a mechanical building toy do its best. Other games occupy comparatively quiet groups, and in one room boys read while they rest from more strenuous sports. Games of ring toss in the kindergarten room. Even the hall is filled with different groups busy at their games.

Not many weeks ago, Miss Katherine Ney, who is in charge of the building, literally gave soap box orations at some of the mills during the noon hour, to interest the boys and girls in the mills in this new community project. She could not induce them to listen to her in any other way, so she proceeded to step up on a soap box in the middle of the room and talk. And she got them. And they

came. And they have been coming ever since. And now she has all she can do to manage the seething group of mill boys all over 14. It requires the help of three other girls, Miss Alice Manion, Miss Lillian Plante, Miss Winifred McDounough, and three men, Alvin Gaffney, David Kilroy and Joseph Dubitsky to keep things in running order.

The successful establishment of this center in what is known as "the Flint" section of Fall River, is hailed as a decided check on juvenile delinquency, which is great in that part of the city.

The Sculptor's Interpretation.—"The little whimsies have no great burden of significance. They represent care-free maidens and faun-like youths of some remote period as they might idle and play in the forests of Arcadia. It was my thought merely to make something graceful and appropriate for the greenhouse, something that would add to the impression of fairyland which strikes all visitors in that wonderful place. A statue or painting will often serve as a symbol of a mood, not infrequently transporting one far from the cares and annoyances of daily life.

"I wish that every small park and playground might have its fit sculptural adornment—a kindly genius of the spot, as it were. Such an image would stand in memory for the place and the pleasure that it has given. One's affections gradually entwine these gracious symbols and they serve to make happy memories more vivid. The greater works of art are like storage batteries in which the author has concentrated his emotions, a never diminishing store, to be drawn upon by those who follow. This the masters, great and little, have done for us in generous measure, and 'we have entered into their labors.'

"These little groups planned for their pedestals in the West Side Conservatory have been a labor of love and I trust that they may give pleasure to many."

LORADO TAFT, *Sculptor*

From Catalog Guide to Garfield Park Conservatory, West Chicago Park Commissioners, 1924



*Reprinted by courtesy of *Providence Journal and Bulletin*

Community Center Notes

Portland, Oregon, is in the experimental stages in its community center program which is being conducted under the auspices of Community Service.

The approach in general is through the boys of the community, and thus far the work has been largely with clubs for boys whose ages range from sixteen to twenty-one. There are now eight of these groups, each of them having from twenty-five to fifty members meeting once a week. Five of the organizations meet in the public schools and are in charge of volunteer leaders; three housed at Reed College have as leaders college students who receive a nominal fee for their services. The schools and the College furnish light, heat and janitor service; Community Service supplies equipment and leadership. The program consists largely of basket ball, volley ball, boxing and wrestling, with apparatus work at Reed College where the equipment is available. In summer these boys play baseball under the auspices of Community Service.

Under the new plan of administration which is being put into effect an adult advisor, who may be the leader, will be secured for each club. This man and one boy elected by the club will compose the central council of a junior recreation association. There will also be an advisory council of prominent men who are interested. This scheme will give an opportunity for self-government under certain limits. The Community Service Director will function as director of activities. The boys and the advisors will have the bulk of the work of control, both of the association and the separate club centers. The advisory council will secure the facilities and arrange matters of finance.

Each boy belonging to the association will receive a membership card, and each club will be chartered. Boys will pay dues to their club to meet its expenses, but nothing will go to the central organization whose overhead expenses will be borne by Community Service from the Community Chest appropriation. Where adult community organizations exist in the neighborhood their cooperation will be enlisted. In most of the districts such clubs do not exist, but an effort is being made to create them.

The Federation of Community Clubs maintained by Community Service is made up of twenty-one clubs with 4,050 members. These clubs hold civic meetings for the most part in schools and practically all of them carry on some recrea-



CARNEGIE STEEL CO. GIRLS' CLUB, DUQUESNE, PA.
(EXTERIOR)

tional activities, largely social. Here again, a start is just being made. There is no difficulty involved in organizing junior centers, as the boy gang which exists in each neighborhood is used as a nucleus. With the adult clubs the effort is being made to demonstrate to the members the fact that social and recreational activities combined with their civic work will make a stronger club.

Portland is looking ahead in its program. The general scheme is to reach a large number of the young people through the boys' clubs which have been described and similar ones for girls. When these young people become workers, they can continue in their old clubs or as members of the Industrial Recreation Association which already has branches in thirty-two companies and a year-round program under way. As they marry, settle down and become more actively interested in the civic affairs of their neighborhoods, they can affiliate with the community clubs in the districts.



CARNEGIE STEEL CO. GIRLS' CLUB, DUQUESNE, PA.
(INTERIOR)

The Question Box

Question: Will you give me some information about the management of community houses? It will be helpful if I may have the facts about a few houses now in operation.

Answer: A study of a number of community buildings reveals many different methods of managing them. Some are conducted by municipal departments; others are owned and controlled by a private association with community wide membership, still others are under the management of a small board of trustees oftentimes self-perpetuating. Perhaps the most common form of control in case of a building donated to a community by an individual or small group of individuals is to have the title to the building held by a small board of trustees appointed by the individual or group, this board to be self-perpetuating, whereas the administration of the building is placed in charge of a community association which elects its own officers and board of directors.

The following are brief accounts of a number of recreation buildings with special reference to their management and control:

Dalton, Massachusetts. The community house at Dalton, Massachusetts, which was recently given to the town through funds made available under the will of Honorable W. Murray Crane, is a thoroughly equipped building serving a great variety of community needs. It is held by a board of trustees consisting of five men and women recommended by the executors of the late Senator Crane's will and appointed by the Judge of the Probate Court of Berkshire County. The board is to serve without a time limit. Any vacancies which might occur are to be filled by appointment of the Judge of the Probate Court. The board of trustees are responsible for the Dalton Community House but the entire responsibility of administration has been delegated to the Community Recreation Association. All persons over twenty-one years of age living in the town of Dalton have a right to vote in the Association. A board of governors widely representative of community interests and composed of thirty-six members is elected by and from the Association membership. This board is responsible for planning and carrying out the program of community activities centering in the building.

Chatham, New York. The Morris Memorial Building, a well equipped community house, was erected in 1909 by a bequest and is controlled by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. The Morris Memorial Association has been formed, however, to help support it and memberships of two, three and five dollars are charged. In order to vote in the Association one must be a five dollar member and over eighteen years of age.

Salem, Ohio. In 1924, there was erected in Salem a war memorial building excellently equipped. This building is held by the Memorial Association as trustees but the program is administered by the local Community Service Association. Salem Community Service has a representative board of trustees of forty-three members elected by the members of this organization. This board of trustees has control of the war memorial building and is responsible for carrying out the recreation program.

Whiting, Indiana. The Whiting Memorial Community House, a building costing \$500,000, is a gift to the people of Whiting from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The building is maintained and operated by the people of Whiting through its local Community Service Organization which elects a board of directors and employs a trained director and assistants. The board of directors is elected by the membership, the fee for which is twenty-one dollars per year for men, twenty-one years of age and above, and eight dollars per year for women, twenty-one years of age and above.

Winnetka, Illinois. This active community house, organized in 1911, is a village institution and its facilities are open for the use of all the people of the community.

It is supported by membership dues, by annual voluntary subscriptions and through the financial backing of the Winnetka Congregational Church, with which building it is connected. Memberships are two dollars per year. The house is conducted under the control of a director and a board of five governors, two being elected each year. The governors decide all matters of policy, receive and expend all moneys and administer all funds given to the community house. The land on which it stands adjoins the church and the property was given to the trustees for the building.

Elgin, Nebraska. In 1917, the citizens of the village of Elgin dedicated a new community building. The money for the building was raised through community effort. There is a duplicate organization behind the project. First, a central holding company, incorporated with a board of seven directors elected annually by the stockholders who are responsible to the State for their management of the organization. This is the stock company which elects the usual officers for the transaction of its business. The second organization is the social organization which works around the Corporation as a nucleus which has the same name and is managed by the same officials. This organization appoints a commissioner to look after the comfort and welfare of the corporation, to plan the activities and to conduct its business. An advisory board, consisting of members of the Village Board, pastors, superintendent of schools and other community leaders, provided they are members of the Corporation, meets from time to time with the board of directors in planning for the most effective use of the building. The membership of the Corporation is 101.

South Manchester, Connecticut. Through the generosity of Cheney Brothers the Ninth School District in which South Manchester is situated was given the use of a splendid \$200,000 building as a center for recreation work. The school district assumes responsibility for an annual appropriation for its upkeep and maintenance. A committee of five is responsible for the work. This group is known as the recreation committee of the Ninth School District. Three members are elected by popular vote, while the other two are appointed to the recreation committee by the school committee from their own membership. An annual membership fee of five dollars is charged for men and three dollars for women. The title for the building rests with the Cheney Brothers.

Kentfield, California. Through gifts from one or two of its citizens the Tamalpais Center building was erected in Kentfield in 1909. The building and grounds are owned by a legal corporation called the Tamalpais Center, organized primarily for the purpose of holding title to certain property and secondarily to provide for the improvement and use of the property and the construction of new buildings. There are twenty-one members of the Corporation with no set limit to their term of office and vacancies are filled by vote of the remaining members. This Corporation or board of trustees elects seven directors from among its number who have the management of the building. One of the directors was the active manager of the center up till 1911. Since that time, the Women's Club, at the invitation of the trustees, has taken charge of the building. The Club pays all expenses except salaries which are paid by the donor of the building and it receives all income.

Hamilton-Wenham, Massachusetts. A memorial community house costing \$160,000 was erected through funds provided by Mr. and Mrs. Mandell. Title to the property is held by the donors but the building has been turned over to the local Community Service Organization which, through its board of directors, is responsible for its maintenance and use. A trained director, employed by Community Service, is in charge.

Ware Shoals, South Carolina. At Ware Shoals the building was provided by the local cotton mill. The Corporation owns all the land on which the town is

situated and an association was formed, open to all men and boys of the town whether employees of the mill or not, upon payment of nominal dues. The building is run by the association which was brought about by the Corporation. To all intents and purposes it is self-governing, although ultimate control rests in the Corporation. The association is managed by a board of nine directors elected by a mass meeting of citizens. Vacancies occurring thereafter are filled by a vote of the board itself.

We have recently received several requests for information as to the extent to which branch libraries are conducted in field houses or other buildings connected with playgrounds. Will recreation executives tell us of any such facilities which they may be maintaining and the extent to which they are used?

Playgrounds Reduce Child Accidents

Cities are finding that playgrounds reduce the toll in child life taken by increasing street traffic, reports the Playground and Recreation Association of America. Play in the streets has been an important cause of child deaths from automobiles, which it is estimated numbered 1,134 during 1922 in cities of more than 50,000 population. During the first six months of 1923, 5,372 children were killed or injured in New York City streets.

Lewiston, Maine, population 31,000, reports that not a single child was drowned or killed while playing in the city last summer because of playgrounds and play leaders provided by Lewiston Community Service. "There is no doubt that the playgrounds did minimize the street accidents in our city," states a recent report of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Recreation Association.

Lacking adequate playgrounds and swimming pools, New Orleans during one year had a record of eleven children killed and 106 children injured in the streets and fifty deaths from accidental drowning. The city is hastening to decrease this destruction by providing ample recreation facilities.

More than 130 cities are protecting their children from the dangers of unsupervised coasting by setting aside streets for this sport whenever there is snow. Municipally supervised swimming pools and skating rinks are decreasing deaths through drowning.

(From *National Safety Council Calendar for 1925*)

Sport, which still keeps a flag of idealism flying, is perhaps the most saving grace in the world at the moment, with its spirit of rules kept, and regard for the adversary, whether the fight is going for or against. When, if ever, the fair-play spirit of sport reigns over international affairs, the cat force which rules there now will slink away and human life emerge for the first time from jungle.

—From *International Thought: The Key to the Future* by John Galsworthy in *The Living Age*, December 1, 1923.

Contest for Best Town in Which to Rear Children

Sixteen suburbs of Chicago recently competed for a prize of \$1,000, offered by a newspaper of that city, to the town that could offer the best advantages for raising children. The towns were judged on the following points:

1. Facilities for play and athletics, about the home, the school and the community.
 2. Educational advantages in public and privately managed schools of all grades and classes.
 3. Industrial and vocational training, the emphasis being placed on industrial practice as discipline.
 4. Health and sanitary measures, preventive methods and educational health practices ranking first.
 5. Home life and housing, with the emphasis on convenience and comfort for family rearing.
 6. Community morals and social direction, especially as to community advantages for high school children.
 7. Encouragement of religious training, considering status and advantages without reference to sect or creed.
 8. Coordinated efforts of workers, especially those representing home, school, church and community.
 9. Publicity and propaganda through press, billboards, circulars and public addresses.
 10. Organization and methods used in the accomplishment of the local work of the campaign.
- Taken from *Hygeia*—July, 1924.
- (It is interesting that in this list facilities for play come first.)

A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION OF INTEREST TO RECREATION WORKERS.

An examination for the position of Recreation Specialist in the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor will be given on March 10, 1925. Applicants are requested to apply to the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., for Form 2118. Receipt of application closes on March 10.



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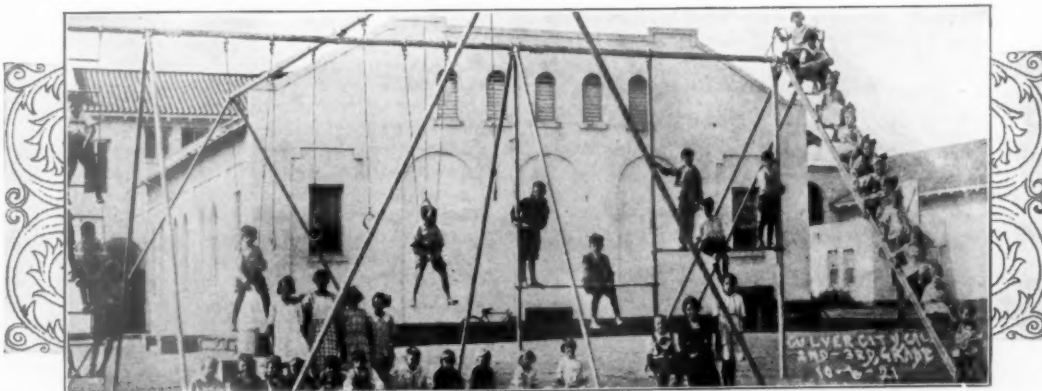
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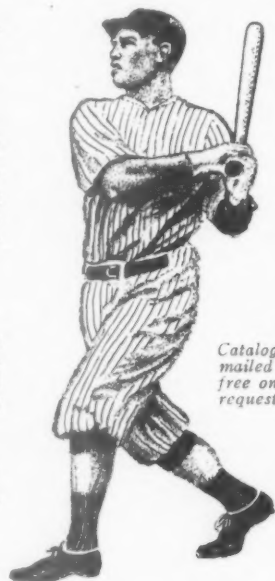
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At the Conferences

On January 2, 3 and 4, the 25th anniversary of the founding of the first juvenile court and the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the first institute for juvenile research was held in Chicago. Judges, chief probation officers, psychiatrists and officials from all parts of the country were present. The chief emphasis was on the spirit in which juvenile delinquents should be handled.

1. Sympathy and science must go together in the analysis of delinquent cases and in the handling thereof.

2. The analysis of such cases must be the broadest possible kind, taking in not only mental but social factors.

3. The further away from formalism and routine a juvenile court and probation work can get in its dealing with young delinquents, the better will be the results.

4. The first so-called delinquent act occurs when the person is trying to get a new and exhilarating kind of experience in satisfaction of an inner urge or hunger. Such expression will go right or wrong, depending on the training of attitudes and the kind of stimuli before the individual at the time. Here is a significant argument for training for leisure and for provision of the right kind of constructive play opportunities.

Play and recreation were repeatedly mentioned by different speakers.

The institution, as a place of punishment or cure of delinquency, was repeatedly and emphatically derided, while the first rate importance of getting young offenders properly related to life was held up. Doctor Kirchwey was especially emphatic on this point, going to the length of declaring solemnly that every public institution for dealing with delinquents of which he had any knowledge was increasing the delinquency of a large number of its subjects. If these authorities are anywhere near right in their conclusions, we must say that they point to the vital need of developing in the homes, neighborhoods and communities of every possible influence which shall deal aright with the expressional life of boys and girls.

National Community Center Conference

The papers and discussions at the National Community Center Conference, held in Chicago, December 29-31, centered about the leisure time problem and the possibility of its solution through the proper organization of community forces and the adequate set-up and administration of facilities. Public playgrounds, community houses, school and church community centers and voluntary community organizations were all considered. The need for a democratic handling of the process of getting things done in the leisure time field was repeatedly stressed. Still another emphasis was on the importance of understanding situations and of getting facts before taking action in the making of recreation programs and the setting up of facilities. Many centers fail because they are established on the basis of a general program for the city and are not scientifically adapted to conditions prevailing in their local communities. "The improvident use of leisure," said Prof. Robert E. Park, President of the Conference, "represents the greatest waste in our American life today."

On January 22, the Semi-Centennial Meeting of the American Forestry Association, of which Mr. George D. Pratt is President, was held in Chicago. Throughout the conference great stress was laid upon the importance of educating the public to an appreciation of all that forests mean to life. The forest fire, it was pointed out, is a national menace of which there is little appreciation. There are annually in the United States 50,000 forest fires which burn over an area of 10,000,000 acres. These fires cause directly a \$20,000,000 loss, and adding indirect losses which result a total amounting to \$100,000,000 a year.

Great emphasis was laid on the human side of the use of forests and recreation aspects and their importance to the leisure time movement. Boy Scouts all over the country are using forests for camping and for

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COSTUMING A PLAY is an invaluable book for producers and directors in little theatre, community drama, educational dramatics and the recreation field.

It contains practical information and instruction about period costumes, their design and execution, the choice of materials, the color, lighting, dyeing and decorating of costumes.

The costume plates show the most distinct and characteristic changes in line and silhouette from the early Assyrian and Egyptian to the Civil War period. Each plate gives designs for the various social castes of the time, such as king, nobleman, middle class, peasant.



Explicit directions are given of how to make each costume from the design, and what simple and inexpensive materials can be used to give the effect of richness and beauty. Directions are also given as to the making of jewelry, head dresses and foot wear.

Each chapter contains a description of the materials and colors in use during each period, and a list of

references to books, pictures to the period. A list of plays and pageants for which this particular period of dress is suitable, is also given.

There are special chapters on costuming religious drama and community pageants.

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demonstrations, and in many places are helping while in camp in reforestation work. Last summer in Michigan the Scouts planted 10,000 trees in a few weeks. Such participation will, more than anything else, develop something of a feeling of sacredness toward trees and woods.

The Western Division Community Recreation Conference under the auspices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America was held at Santa Barbara, November 6, 7 and 8. There were eighty-five people in attendance, representing twenty-eight cities and including a large number of groups. Forty people participated in the Conference program. In addition to the addresses and discussions, there were motion pictures and dramatics.

Under the auspices of the Civic Music and Art Association, including the Fifth Regional Conference of the Southern California Eisteddfod, a Community Music and Drama Conference was held in Los Angeles, California, January 2 and 3. The purpose of the conference was to bring about a better understanding and closer cooperation among individuals and organizations engaged in the community movement in music and the allied cultural arts in Southern California. Among the subjects discussed were: *Background and Purpose of a Community Music Movement*; *the Contribution of the Foreign Born to a Community Program*; *the Cultural Value of the Eisteddfod*; *Municipal Support of Music*; *Community Support of Symphony Concerts*; *the Eisteddfod and Its Broader Aspects*; and *Art in Staging the Play*.

The general topic for the Second International Conference of Settlements, to be held in France in late July, will be *Settlement Methods of Developing Community Life*. Music, dramatic art and handicrafts have a large place upon the program, as well as rural life, the teaching of citizenship and other vital topics of the leisure time field.

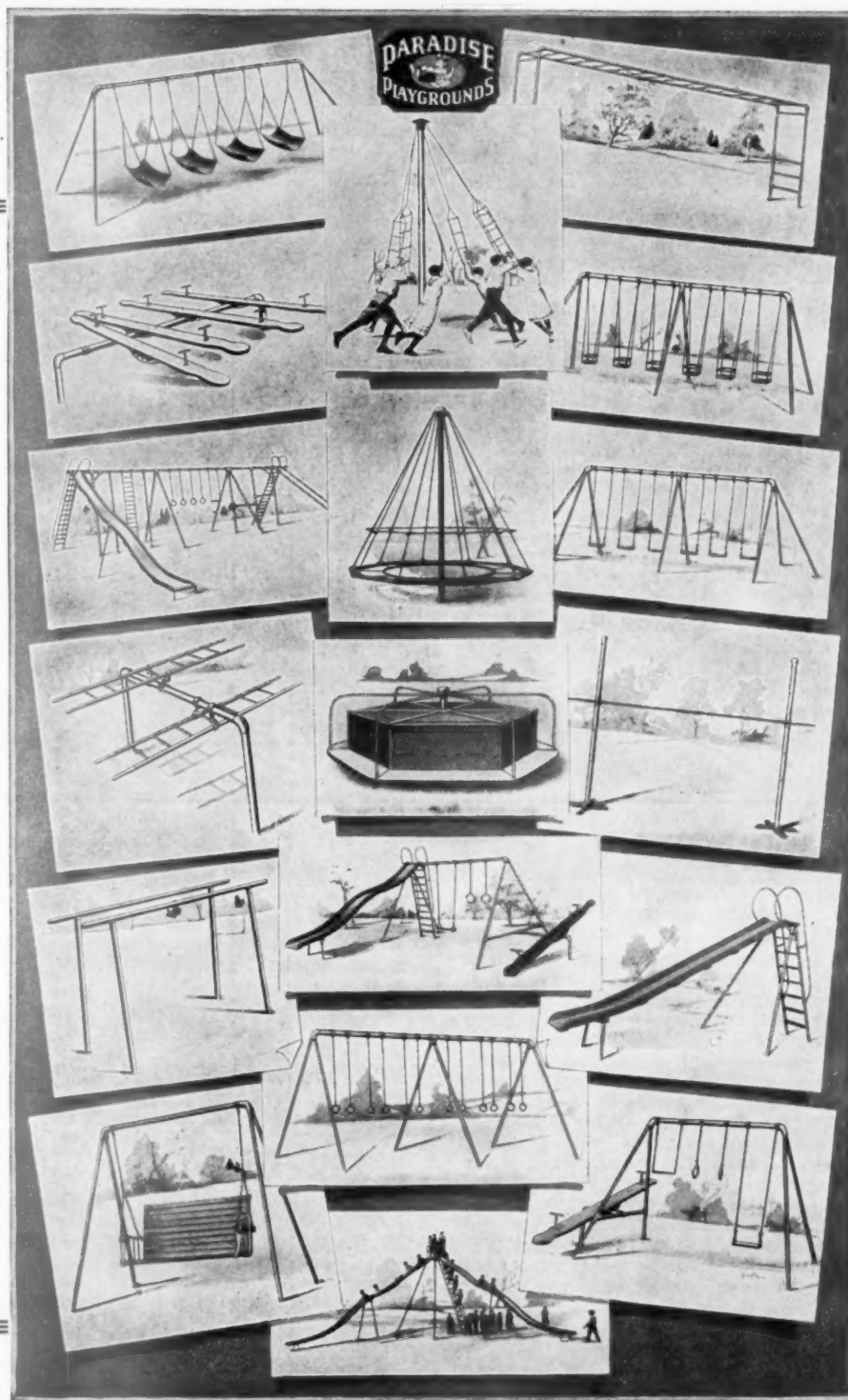
Parks and the Leisure Time of the People

(Continued from page 687)

sides of it and yet not get in each other's way.

I wanted to get this idea of Central Park into your minds, because it, of all parks, makes clear the importance of planning ahead a hundred years, at least, for your own community. You cannot tell how big your town is going to be eventually, and you must go out and get all the land you can and keep it for park purposes. You must do everything you can to build up your park facilities. You ought to go home, if I may be bold enough to say it, and organize a fighting committee, a militant committee, that won't give a rap about Democrats or Republicans, or anybody else, and then start to work to get all the land you can and throw up your fortifications around it, because the mayor, or the governor, or some of the fellows in your community will come along sooner or later with some great aggrandizing scheme to boost themselves and try to swipe a part of your park.

Get all the land that you can, and in the years to come you will be mighty glad that you did.



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Book Reviews

MUNICIPAL RECREATION. A report of organization by the Committee on Public Recreation and Athletics of the City of Chicago

The Committee on Recreation and Athletics, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches of Chicago, has presented an interesting report on the work that is done in leasing vacant lots in sections of the city where recreation facilities are greatly needed and transforming them into athletic fields. With one or two exceptions, all six of these lots were secured by the city for the remission of taxes to the owners. Two more sites have been obtained. All the grounds are used throughout the entire year—in spring and summer for baseball; in the fall for rugby and soccer foot ball, and in the winter for skating. There are also accommodations for the younger children, and activities such as marbles, games and horseshoe pitching are provided. A series of interesting "before and after" pictures published in connection with the report show what the transformation has meant in terms of beauty as well as usefulness.

Throughout the report the Committee urges the immediate purchase of property in congested districts for additional playgrounds and athletic fields, and the adoption of a plan by which the number of municipal recreation facilities will increase with the growth of the city.

In addition to the athletic fields, the Committee maintains twelve municipal playgrounds. Other additional activities of the Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches are the public bath and comfort stations and the recreation end of the Municipal Pier. During the last season there were given on the pier nineteen band concerts, ten evenings of community singing, twenty-eight free motion picture shows, seventeen special entertainments, seventy public dances, twenty-eight performances in the Children's Civic Theater, seven special con-

tests and one Sane Fourth fireworks display. The large auditorium was used for dancing in the evening, and during July and August for performances by the Children's Theatre. Several Sunday night community singing, motion pictures and other forms of entertainment were held. A large playground for children was maintained in the North Shed, fully equipped with play apparatus.

FORTY-MINUTE PLAYS FROM SHAKESPEARE by Fred G. Barker. Published by Macmillan Company, New York City

The series of twelve playlets which appear in this book represent abridgments from eleven of Shakespeare's principal plays. The texts have been simplified by the omission of difficult Elizabethan expressions and obsolete references. Through these omissions and adaptations the dialogue has been shortened, the action quickened and the dramatization admirably adapted for the use of schools. Suggestions are given for the staging of the plays and their costuming.

SHORT PLAYS FROM AMERICAN HISTORY AND LITERATURE by Olive M. Price. Published by Samuel French, New York City. Price, \$1.75

This book will be of real value to the teacher who is trying to find plays suitable to the interests and ability of grade school pupils. The first play, *Lantern Light*, is a simple and intensely dramatic presentation of New England Witchcraft—the kind of play boys and girls will really enjoy doing. The book also contains *Evangeline* and *Hiawatha*, founded on Longfellow's poems; *Little Lady Dresden*, a play at Mount Vernon; *Around the Blue Wigwag*, about Pocahontas; *White Asters*, an Americanization playlet; and *Memories*—a Commencement Pageant. To those grammar school teachers who are looking for plays which combine the historical element with the truly dramatic, the book will prove a real boon.

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NATIONAL DANCES OF IRELAND. Edited by Elizabeth Burchenal, B.A. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York City. Price, \$3.00

Twenty traditional Irish dances, collected from original sources in Ireland by J. M. Lang, make up this compilation. These dances cover a wide range—from the oldest types, such as the Rinnce-fada, to the most modern, such as the *Gates of Derry* and the *Spinning Wheel Dance*. Full directions are given for performance, and there are numerous illustrations and diagrams. The piano arrangements have been made by Emma Howells Burchenal.

THE MOST POPULAR COLLEGE SONGS. Published by Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc., New York City. Price, \$.75

This revised edition contains a collection of one hundred twenty-five college songs, including not only the old standard favorites known and sung wherever college songs are used, but also many new ones which have come into vogue during the past few years. A special feature of this collection is the addition of a supplement in the back of the book containing the typical songs of the best known American universities and colleges.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF FAVORITE SONGS. Published by Hall & McCreary Company, Chicago, Illinois. Price, 20c

This revised and enlarged edition contains 202 songs, 192 of them with music, all four parts being given. In the collection are to be found the following groups: Children's songs, Christmas songs, songs of the Civil War, college songs, folk songs, national and patriotic songs, negro spirituals, old folk songs, peace and religious songs, State songs and stunt songs.

A BOOK OF SONGS (For Unison and Part Singing for Grades IV, V and VI) Concord Series No. 4. Compiled and Edited for use in school and home by Archibald T. Davison, Thomas Whitney Surette and Augustus D. Zanzig. Price, \$.75.

To bring school music up to the highest standard is the purpose of the editors of this book which is designed to supply children from nine to twelve years of age with music suitable to their capacities and interests. All the songs, with few exceptions, are either folk songs or have been written by such composers as Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Beethoven and Franck. Added to these are hymns, rounds and catches.

Words and melodies alone are given in this book, which is the students' edition, but piano accompaniments are included in the teachers' edition known as Concord Series No. 14, which may be secured for \$2.

The *Book of Songs* is the third of a series of school music books, of which the first is the *Kindergarten Book of Folk Songs* edited by Lorraine d'O. Warner, Concord Series No. 9, and the second, *140 Folk Songs for Grades I, II and III* in two editions edited by Dr. Archibald T. Davison and Thomas Whitney Surette, Concord Series No. 3 and No. 7.

THE UTILIZATION OF MUSIC IN PRISONS AND MENTAL HOSPITALS by William van de Wall. Published for the Committee for the Study of Music in Institutions by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, 45 West 45th Street, New York City. Price, \$1.00

The therapeutic value of music is coming to be recognized as a cogent force in the treatment of the morally delinquent and mentally deficient. How it tends to harmonize conflicting forces within the inmates of our mental hospitals and custodial institutions and helps to adjust them with the outer world has been graphically told by Mr. van de Wall in this book.

Mr. van de Wall does not speak in generalities. From his experience as Field Representative for Institutional Musical and Associated Activities of the Bureau of Mental Health, Department of Welfare, Pennsylvania, he cites definite instances of patients who have been helped through music to find emotional outlets. As a human interest document, as well as a contribution to the literature on therapy, the book is of unusual interest.

SPANISH SONGS OF OLD CALIFORNIA Collected and translated by Charles F. Lummis. Pianoforte accompaniments by Arthur Farwell. Published by Charles F. Lummis, 200 East Avenue 43, Los Angeles, California. Price, \$1.50

For thirty-eight years, Mr. Lummis has been collecting the old songs of the southwest, and from 450 songs which he has gathered he has selected fourteen of as many types, notable for quaintness, beauty and charm. To preserve their essential character and primitive power, Arthur Farwell, who arranged the accompaniments, has reverted to a simple equivalent of the native guitar accompaniments, adding to this the notes of the melody. Mr. Farwell suggests that community song leaders will find in the book new songs which people will enjoy singing.

CAMP SITE GUIDE AND HI-WAY MAP Published by United States Touring Information Bureau, Waterloo, Iowa. Price, 50c

An invaluable publication for the motor camper is this booklet containing a list of the camp sites open to tourists in each state, with information regarding facilities and charges. Other useful sections include suggestions for motor camping equipment and regulations for the use of those camping in national parks. In the back of the book is a large map of the United States showing camp sites, main auto highways and main connecting highways.

RECREATIONAL GAMES AND PROGRAMS Compiled by John Martin. Published by Community Service of Boston, Inc., 739 Boylston Street, Boston. Price, 50c

Active and quiet games for social recreation, musical games, stunts, playground and school room games—more than 150 in all—are described in this valuable booklet. Suggestions are given for program building on the basis of the games and activities suggested. Directions for formation figures make it possible for the leader to handle large groups of players.

THE GYMNASIUM DIRECTOR'S POCKET BOOK 1925 Compiled by W. L. Coop. Published by the Narragansett Machine Company, Providence, Rhode Island.

The Narragansett Machine Company has recently issued its annual booklet, so full of information of all kinds. The construction of swimming pools, measurements for running tracks, layouts for games, first aid suggestions, record blanks, care of apparatus and other facts of interest to the physical director are included in this convenient and practical book. Copies may be secured from the Narragansett Machine Company.

BUSHELS OF FUN—Programs for Twenty-two Socials. by Harry W. Githens. Published by Missouri Christian Endeavor Union, 1228 Vermont Street, Quincy, Illinois. Price, \$5.00

Programs for twenty-two socials appear in this suggestive booklet. Each provides a full evening's entertainment adaptable to all groups, which may be used in the church, in the home or at the social center.

BASKETBALL HINTS Compiled and arranged by Paul N. Swaffield. Published by Athletic Department of the Hood Rubber Products Company, Inc., Watertown, Massachusetts

In the first part of this practical booklet very definite suggestions are given for team play, signals and for playing center, forward and other positions. Forty plays by leading coaches are not only described but are shown in diagram form. There are also hints for keeping in condition. Sportsmanship is stressed.

EXERCISES ON THE APPARATUS—TUMBLING AND STUNTS. By Wittich and Reuter. Published by A. S. Barnes and Company, New York City. Price, \$2.00

This book is particularly designed for the use of the many men teachers in physical education who have little or no training in exercises or stunts on apparatus. The directions and numerous illustrations given will be found very helpful guides to such teachers. The book is divided



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5. Tumbling, matwork and stunts
6. Proficiency aims

ADULT EDUCATION AND THE LIBRARY Issued by American Library Association, Chicago, Illinois

The growth of the adult education movement in the United States, and in the British Empire and other foreign countries, is traced in this report of the American Library Association Commission on the Library and Adult Education. Sources of information are given under each subject discussed, and the function of the library in relation to the movement is outlined.

In the United States, the report points out, more adult education is being provided than is generally recognized, though, for the most part, not under that label. Through university extension courses, continuation schools, and through the educational programs of such groups as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, the American Institute of Banking and the National Grange, thousands of adults are being reached. The report also tells of the educational work being carried on by the organized labor movement, and of such cooperative undertakings by colleges and Labor as the Bryn Mawr summer school for women workers.

SUMMARY OF A STUDY OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENT IN OMAHA by T. Earl Sullenger Published by the University of Omaha

This study will be of special interest to recreation workers, particularly in its discussion of recreation and delinquency. Other factors discussed in their relation to the problem of juvenile delinquency in Omaha are immigration, the home and religion.

In the summary of the conclusions the statement is made that eighty-eight out of every hundred children brought before the courts of the city in 1922-23 lived one-half mile or more from the nearest playground, and that 85% of the children came into the court as delinquents as the result of some act arising out of a desire for recreation.

Among the recommendations made are the following: The establishment of more playgrounds, well-equipped for all ages, located in the most congested and poor sections of the city, and with trained leaders to supervise them.

An extension of the Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves and other organizations into every community of the city and for every class of boys and girls.

The establishment of more community houses and recreation centers, with competent leaders.

Use of the school playgrounds all the year.

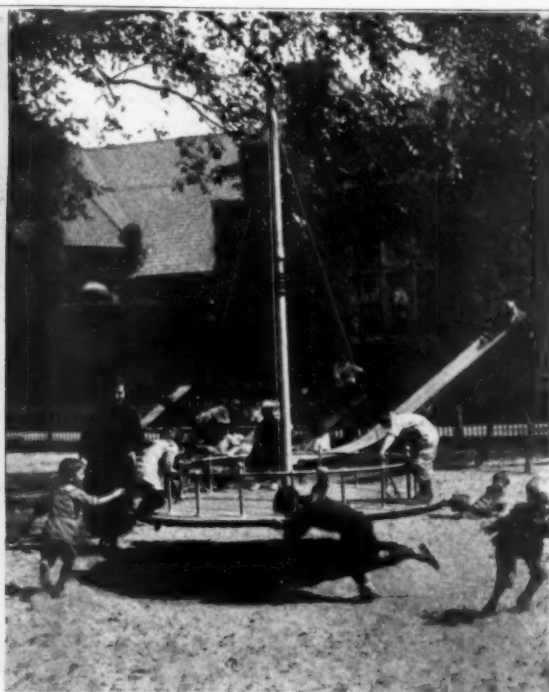
Honor Point Awarding

(Continued from page 700)

Pins (50 points), 16 girls received Silver and Blue Enamel Pins (75 points), 2 girls received Gold Pins (100 points).

A program consisting of community singing, folk dancing, drills and pantomimes followed the awarding and was enjoyed not only by the candidates but also by many of the fathers and mothers.

One extreme east side recreation center traveled to the extreme west side to the Atkinson Community House Center and was represented by 23 mothers and 72 girls.



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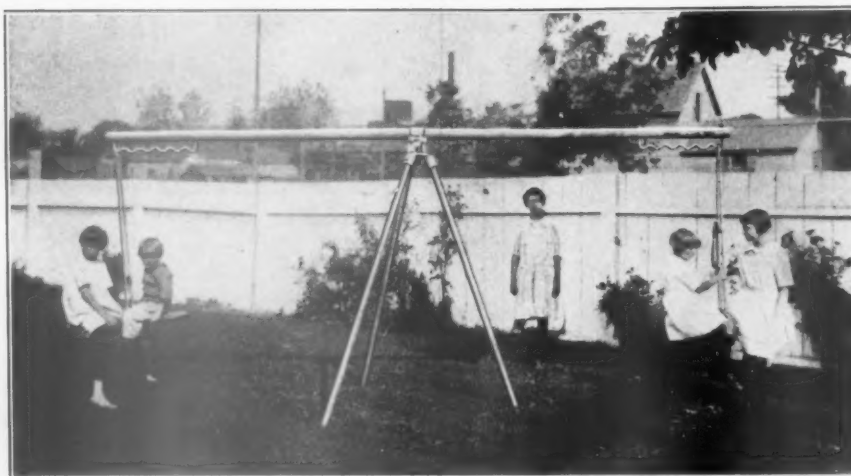
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Water Play and Pageants Help Swimming Grow
By W. E. Longfellow
City Manager Magazine. January, 1925
Hills and Dales Park
An article regarding the two golf courses maintained by the City of Dayton in Hills and Dales Park
The Red Cross Courier. January, 1925
Some Aspects of Community Organization
By T. Earl Sullenger
Athletic Journal. January, 1925
The Organization and Administration of Winter Sports
By George W. Martin
The Survey. January 1, 1925
A Playhouse of Wide Interests—the Neighborhood Playhouse in New York City
The American Girl. January, 1925
Make Your Hikes Unusual
By Ilsen N. Gaylord
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Winter Sports in Girls' Colleges
By Constance M. Hallock
Peabody Journal of Education. November, 1924
Motivation of Physical Education
Bergoth Sand
American Physical Education Review. January, 1925

Physical Education at New Jersey State Hospital

By Edith Strickland Moodie

Recreation with the Feeble Minded

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Dodge Bat Ball Rules

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Narcissa and the Hunter—A Water Ballet

By Olive McCormick

Physical Training. February, 1925

Story of the Eighth Olympiad

By Jess T. Hopkins

Child Welfare Magazine. February, 1925

Winter Play for Health

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The Red Cross Courier. February 2, 1925

Sports and Games Hasten Cure of Disabled Men at Resthaven

Scranton Chamber of Commerce Journal. December, 1924

Our Municipal Recreation System—A County Asset
By Frank E. Sutch

PAMPHLETS

- Bushels of Fun—Programs for Twenty-two Socials
By Harry W. Githens
Published by the Missouri Christian Endeavor Union, 1228 Vermont St., Quincy, Ill. Price, 50c
Report of Progress by the Committee on Public Recreation and Athletics, Chicago, Ill., 1924
Report of the Americanization Bureau of the Service Citizens of Delaware, 1923-1924
Published by the Service Citizens of Delaware, 835 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
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